

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughy, Attorney at Law, office Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINHOLD, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOIGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor, Tremont, Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$500,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres; C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaler, dealer in cigars. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesaler and retailer, dealer in cigars. Factory 8 store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCall & Co., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M.D.
SURGEON.
Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., 5 to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main st., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, No. 53 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

E. K. FEAMAN, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Tremont & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie st. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Office in Dr. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Burdick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

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MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

ROSS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corra & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Mallow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

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DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchants and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Water's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

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P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 332, Massillon. Band on corner of Akron and State streets.

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JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

F. VON KANDEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choked, \$10 to \$100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, \$5 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading Rifle, \$3 to \$40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns \$5 to \$8. Single Shot Guns \$2.00 to \$12. Revolvers, \$10 to \$20. Double Action Self Cocking, \$2.50 to \$10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Flicks, Shim Pouches, Primers, and two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 821 Smithville St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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VERY SHORT ONE.

President Cleveland's Message to Congress.

TARIFF THE MAIN POINT

TOGETHER WITH THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY.

Congress Held Responsible For the Large Surplus—He Favors Reduction of Tariff, but Wants the Internal Revenue Taxes to Remain Unchanged.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties, with a condition of the National finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of present law, from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sums necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indispensable extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of National taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences.

The public treasury which should only exist as a conduit, conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our National energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever, presaging financial convulsion and wide-spread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation, because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On the 30th day of June, 1883, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was \$17,539,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,465,945.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,945.54. The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified amounting in the aggregate to \$133,055,320.94 and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three-per-cent. bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so largely repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum needed by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of \$70,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three-per-cent. bonds still outstanding and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three-per-cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,877,500 were called in and applied to the sinking fund contributions or the current fiscal year.

Notwithstanding these operations of the treasury department representatives of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$37,684,283.50 in the purchase of government bonds, not yet due, bearing 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent. for the former, and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expedient thus employed to relieve to the people the money lying idle in the treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,598,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not, in the near future, be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause, and while the functions of our National treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet, when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore to the people, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three-per-cent. bonds which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund, which fur-

nished the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the treasury and thus affect at his will the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion, and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premium must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investment which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell, may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of the bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principle of the debt by actual payment instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprise. Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of any excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people on the high and beneficent purposes of our government. I shall deem it my duty to bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedient within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger, which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people, as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested National treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future, by the removal of its cause. Our scheme of taxation by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad and internal taxes lived on the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors.

It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessities; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people. But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty.

So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles millions of our people who use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefore nearly or quite the same price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden on those who consume domestic products, as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation; it must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff law should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this interest should not mean a condition, which without regard to the public welfare or a National exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profit instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our National activities increase new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the new advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly offered them.

So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantages. We are in the midst of centennial celebrations and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful material advantages and resources developed by century's National growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fastening care that can be wrung from federal legislation. It is also stated that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workmen employed in manufacturing, than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe.

All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborer's life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of our advantages. By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,993 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 1,074,235 in professional and personal service, (2,341,579 of whom are domestic servants and laborers,) while 1,810,259 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,857,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced, without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 295,401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses; 172,725 blacksmiths, 133,724 tailors and tailresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 painters, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 2,314,023, leaving 5,356,470 persons employed in such manufacturing industries, as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment, and maintain their wages by resisting a change.

There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from the earnings, and that the price of the necessities of life as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort. But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify the loss of employment by the working man, nor lessen his wages, the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interest of his employees either in their opportunity to work or in the denigration of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits the hard earned compensation of many days of toil.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufactures nothing but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes, upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds, and such things as in his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woven goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool. They sell at tariff prices and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on this grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is ten cents each pound of the value of thirty cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and 83¢ that from the wool of fifty sheep; and it is to be added that

would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws.

In the meantime the day arrives when the farmers find it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices, his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is arrested to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariffs becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax, which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is to often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time and frequently called trusts which have for the object their regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation. The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that someone is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would soon be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the deduction of our custom duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people, by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed, and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such considerations, with any degree of fairness, be regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our National greatness, and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good, and to avert disaster, their patriotism as well as a grateful resignation of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now afforded, and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief must insist upon a radical and sweeping reformation of their wrong.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially abroad and National contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country. Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened. The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufacturers or its free importation, is, of course, an important factor in an effort to reduce the price of these necessities; would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be occasionally modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue.

It is not apparent how such change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who champion their wars by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limit of home consumption, saving them the depression of interest.

ruption in business and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employers more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment. The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action.

Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by reputable and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner promised its correction; and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to evince the deliberate violation of those pledges. Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandy epithets. It is a condition which confronts us not a theory. A relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions. But the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation, are schemes of so-called free traders, is unbecomingly and far removed from any consideration for the public good. The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of existence and increasing the measure of their comfort.

The constitution provides that the president shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of union. It has been the custom of the executive in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this custom at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has been devoted, that I shall forego the custom of

DARING AND SUFFERING.

A HISTORY OF THE ANDREWS RAILROAD RAID INTO GEORGIA IN 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragical Episode of the Civil War.

BY WILLIAM POTTINGER.

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CHAPTER X.

IN SIGHT!

Before they reached Calhoun, however, Andrews was released from his perilous position. After he had chafed with the conductor and engineers of the down freight for some time and found them indisposed to go on their way, he said in the most matter of fact and positive manner: "I must press on without more delay. Pull your engine ahead and let me out!" When the order was given in this direct form they were obliged to obey or give a good reason for refusing, and it may be considered certain that if they had delayed, though Andrews did not threaten violence, yet one engineers would at once have taken control and executed the order, probably not without bloodshed.

At last we are on the main track, with no train between us and Chattanooga, and if the reports from Huntsville are true there is no obstruction west of that town, as all travel is cut off by Mitchell. There is reason for exultation on our part. An open road ahead and scores of miles of obstructed and broken track behind us! For the whole morning we have been running with a train right in front of us, or waiting for a belated one. We had passed five trains, all but one either extra or behind time—a wonderful achievement! Now the way is clear to our own lines; and the "Y" at Chattanooga is no more difficult of passage than any of the many side tracks we have already successfully encountered. No small amount of the exultation we felt on first taking the train was again ours, as we rushed rapidly on for a mile or more, and then stopped to cut the wire, and to take up a rail as we hoped for the last time. The Oostanaula bridge was just ahead, and when that was burned, we would simply run from bridge to bridge, firing them as we passed; and no more of this hard drudgery of track raising and still more terrible work of sitting silent and huddled in a dark car waiting for trains to arrive! We had heard the whistle of a following train a dozen miles back, but it probably was one from Kingston, and if not wrecked by the broken rail would return there for tools. We knew nothing of Fuller's and Murphy's pursuit, and if we had been told the full story, as already narrated, we would have thought it too wild and improbable even for good fiction.

But it was expedient to take up this one rail more before we finally changed our mode of operations. A piece of torn track had been put before or after every train that we had met. It was well to put a broken rail behind this passenger train also, that it might not turn back after us on any sudden suspicious freak and come upon us while working at the Resaca (Oostanaula) bridge. The crisis of our fate approached, and we believed it would be triumphantly passed. Nothing had as yet been lost but time, and if we were fully prepared for fifteen minutes more, all would be regained and the fulfillment of all our hopes, as far as human prospects could reach, be in our own hands.

No wonder that we worked ably and cheerfully. Scott climbed the pole with even more than usual agility. Some worked at the taking in of all kinds of contraptions for use when we had to provide for the bridge. Every stick and piece of wood we could get hold of was soaking wet, but by breaking and splitting they could be made to add to the frame, and from the one end was a long rail of wood for the purpose, we could have a good start to a mile. We had only one iron rail to cut, and a bent "bent" "bent" would have been worth more than five we did in gold; but we hurried away with what we had, and the bridge was drawn. When I saw Andrews show his impatience for the last time, I was sure but I was sure the only way to get the bridge across was to throw it over the side and push it up to the water where it could be drawn across. The hearing of the time when his plans would all culminate in success seemed to thrill and inspire him. He snatched the iron bar out of the hands of the men who were working it, and though he had never and practiced we were in our party—I had not before seen the blows rained down with such precision and force. Some say that he uttered an oath on this occasion, but though standing by I did not hear him, the only words I did hear being "Go it, boys, about the work, given in his mind, but with quite an emphatic note of triumph in them. He wanted the rail up in the fewest number of seconds and then—the bridge! There were several inches of green wood, and trying to tear up the end of a rail from which the spikes had not yet been drawn, but the lever bent too much, and a fence rail was added and welded again. At that instant, loud and clear from the south came the whistle of the engine in pursuit. It was near by and running at lightning speed. The roll of a thousand thunders could not have startled us more.

What could we do? At the end where we had been trying the rail it was bent, but it was still too firmly fixed for us to hope to lift it or break it like the last. But we did the best in our power; we bent the loose end up still further and put the fence rail on fully under it, with the hope that it would compel the pursuers either to stop and adjust it or throw them from the track, and then piled into the car and engine with a certainty born of long practice, and with one of its old bounds that jerked us from our feet—for Brown and Knight threw the valve wide open—the General bore us rapidly on. The impatience of Andrews to reach the bridge had not been diminished by the appearance of this new element in the situation.

Here our pursuers were greatly startled. Their story had been swiftly told when they reached Calhoun, and the engine and tender of the passenger car, with a reinforcement of armed men, followed them up the road. Fuller stood on the tender of his own train, which was in front, gazing intently forward to see if there was any dangerous obstacle or break in the track, such as they had already many times encountered. Soon he beheld us at work with facilities which cannot be described. Before getting near enough to see our number, we had mounded and sped away, and he saw with exultation that we had not broken the track, and that there seemed to be no obstruction. With full speed he ran on till too close to stop, and then beheld what he believed, at

first, to be a broken rail and gave himself up for lost; but it was on the inside of a curve, and as an engine running rapidly throws most of its weight on the outside, when he ran on it the bent rail was only strained down, and they were safely on the other side of this danger. A next train, which followed almost immediately after, did not notice the obstruction at all. There is scarcely a doubt that two minutes more enabling us to finish getting a rail up at this point would have given the control of the day into our hands, for there were no more trains on the road either to delay us or to be turned back after us. But as it was, the Texas pressed on after us without the slightest loss of headway.

The coming of this train before the track was torn up was by far the most serious misfortune that we had yet encountered. But might it not still be overcome? The plan which first presented itself to the undiminished spirit of Andrews was to use two of our cars as projectiles and hurl them back at the enemy. This was more in accordance with his genius, which delighted in strategy, than the plain course which most of the soldiers would have preferred; that is, a straight out and out fight with the pursuing train. Accordingly our engine was reversed—could we have selected a down grade the chance of success would have been better, but we were coming so near the bridge that we could not delay to choose—and when the speed in this way had been checked and the pursuing train was quite close and still going fast, we uncomprehendingly bounded on again. But the skilful pursuers were not there to be beaten. They saw what they were about, and checking their headway when the car was dropped, they also reversed, and coming up to it with moderate force, coupled on, which was easier because their tender was in front.

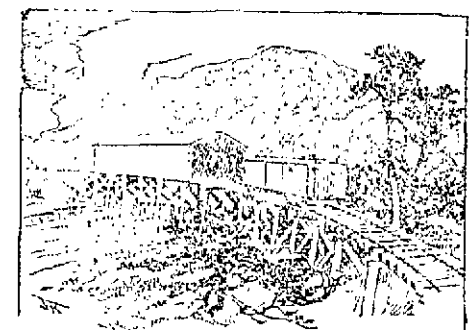
CHAPTER X.
OOSTANAULA BRIDGE.

The bridge was now just at hand. What should we do? To leave it intact was to be thought of only in the direct necessity. We had carried our ammunition—the fuel we had gathered—into our last car, and while it was not as good as we would have liked, yet in a little time we could make a fire. We now punched a hole in the back end of our car—in fact we had done this in passing from one car to another previous to dropping the last one—and now began to let ties fall out on the track while we ran. They followed us "end over end," and showed a most perverse disposition to get off the track, but a few remained. This moderated the speed of the pursuing engine, which was a help that we sorely needed, for it was now evident that they either had a faster engine than ours or better fuel. The latter was certainly the case, for we had been using wood very rapidly without any opportunity for a long time past to replenish it.

The first feeling of despondency of the whole route took possession of us as we approached the bridge, with our pursuer close behind. The situation was in every way unfavorable for us. If we passed by without leaving it in ashes we felt that our important part of our business would be undone, even if we were completely successful afterward in evading pursuit and destroying the Chickamauga bridges.

Murphy expresses the opinion that we made a great mistake at this point. There was at this time a long and high wooden trestle by which the Resaca bridge is approached. As we came near we "sawed up" and it did in the middle of this trestle we dropped our last car. Murphy says that if we had not thrown it across the track the bridge would have been at our mercy, as well as all the bridges above, for then, but the difficulty in doing this is greater than he thinks. To pull or push the car off by means of the engine involved some risk of getting the engine itself off, which would have been fatal. We did succeed in our plan of making it in my opinion was the clearest of time was all that we had. The pursuers were at hand, and while they could not have had our last effective range, they still very nearly had alarmed the town above of us, and the track could have been obstructed to prevent our passage. It is never to be known what might have been done if we actually did it, even if the circumstances were repeated.

There was no opportunity to turn and fight at the point. The town of Resaca was within a few hundred yards of the bridge, and any noise would bring in a train that quarter. Besides our pursuers were armed with guns, and our only chance of getting at close quarters was by an ambushade. Had the day been dry, we could have fired flags from the engine upon the roof, but now a fire even on the inside of the large frame bridge would require careful nursing. With a station only a few hundred feet ahead, where the track might be so easily ob-



OOSTANAULA BRIDGE.

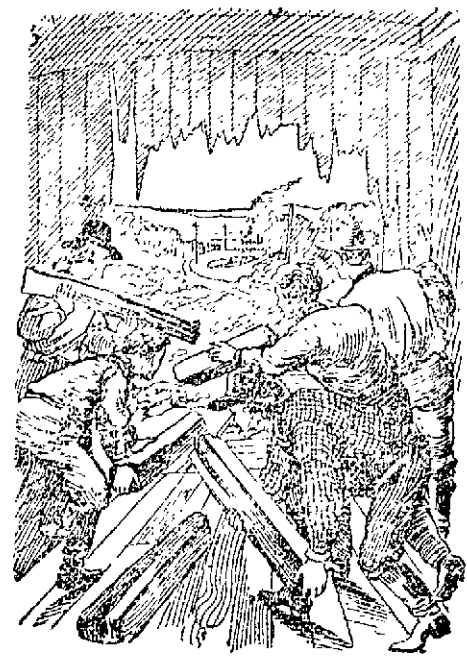
structed, and with the guns of the pursuers behind, we could not give time for this, so we slowly and reluctantly passed over the bridge, after dropping the car, and on through the village of Resaca. The pursuers took up this car as they had done the other, and pushed them both through the bridge, and left them on the Resaca side track.

It may be well to notice here how our ignorance of the enemy and his ignorance of us both injured to his advantage. There had been already many intimations among us that it would be well to turn and fight rather than to be chased any further. Had the real weakness of the enemy on the first train been known, Andrews would have certainly ordered the attack. On the other hand, if Fuller's party had known how strong we were he could not have induced them to continue the chase, even if the resolute conductor himself had not been willing to wait for help. It was believed at first that we were but four—the number on the engine. The estimate was never raised higher than eight, Murphy suggesting to Fuller even then that it would be better to wait for the train behind and take on more men. But Fuller resolved to persevere and at least delay us at the risk of his own life. Had it been known that we were twenty, he and his slender band would not have been guilty of the madness of crowding on nearly twice their number, even if better armed, and sure of help at every station. But this madness, this unreasonable pursuit, the result of imperfect knowledge, served them well.

After passing Resaca, we again forced our pursuers back by dropping ties on the track, and not knowing whether it was a telegraph station or not, we again cut the

wires. No obstructions were placed on the track at this point, but it was on a curve, and taking a rail which had been bent in lifting it I placed one end under the rail at one side and the other projecting diagonally toward the train on the other side. The pursuers saw us start, but seeing no obstructions they ran at a good rate of speed right over this rail! Their escape was marvelous. Persons on the tender jumped a foot high, and one of Fuller's staunchest helpers demanded that the train be stopped to let him off! He wanted no more such running as that! But Fuller, though considering this the greatest of their dangers, would not stop; and it was impossible for him to keep a closer lookout than he had done.

But what conjectures did we form to account for the unexpected appearance of this pursuing train? The story as given to the reader was totally unknown then and we were greatly perplexed. The matter had great practical importance. Was the engine started after us by an authority which had also alarmed the



DROPPING TIES ON THE TRACK.

whole road ahead of us? If so, we would do well to abandon our efforts for the destruction of bridges and seek our own safety. Of one thing we felt sure, it must have been one of the trains we had passed at Calhoun or Adairsville that was following, but why? There were three possibilities only to choose from. The first and less serious was that the suspicious conductor at Calhoun, who had been so unwilling to let us pass, had determined that we were impostors, and at his own motion had set out to follow us. If so, we would have to deal only with him, and might yet accomplish a part of our work. Or it might be that the freight had run to where we had broken up the track, had telegraphed ahead before we had cut the wire. In this case all the road ahead would be alarmed, and this was probable indeed. Or, once more, a messenger might have been sent down to Marietta from Big Shanty, and a dispatch sent to Atlanta and around the whole circuit of the Confederacy back to Chattanooga, and before the wires had been cut, to one of the trains we had passed, with orders to follow us closely and prevent us from damaging the road until a train could be sent out from Chattanooga to secure our capture. If either of these latter conjectures were true—and they were the most probable—our race was almost run. We would be obliged to leave the road, and essay the far more difficult task of escaping on foot. If Andrews thought either of these probably true, it would fully account for his reluctance in ordering the capture of a pursuing train; for such a capture could do no permanent good, while every one of his party wounded in the fight would be disabled for the inevitable and terrible long journey ahead, and would surely be lost. In view of the almost hopeless situation as it appeared to us, then—far more than the reality, for the road ahead had not been warned as yet—the hero's constancy of Andrews, who continued to put forth every possible effort as coolly and quietly as if success had been within his grasp, is made brightly conspicuous. There were now three close-by trains: Fuller and his men with the momentum of the down freight; second, the Calhoun passenger, which had immediately followed him and was not very far behind; and last, the train started from Marietta, and loaded with soldiers.

For a time after leaving Resaca we did not run very fast. It was evident that we could not get away from the engine behind us by mere speed; the only hope was in some way to disable them, or to obstruct the track; and we were obliged to be saving of our fuel. But now we were approaching Green's, a wood station near Tilton, and we were determined to have a fresh supply at any cost. So the last wood in the box, with a little of our precious oil, was shoved into the furnace, and Brown, who had now taken the throttle, turned on a full head of steam, and we once more flew along the track. At the same time we who were in the box car put a line of ties along its floor and kept them moving to the hole in the end, and let them drop as fast as possible on the track. This was rapidly exhausting our ammunition, but it was effectual in enforcing slowness and caution upon our pursuers. Fuller could not run rapidly in the face of such a succession of obstacles. He did the best he could, giving the signal to reverse whenever he saw a tie on the track, jumping off and removing it, and on again, when the engine would start with a full head of steam, and reduce speed, as the engine gathered headway to such a rate as would admit of stopping in time when another tie was seen. It was fearfully perilous, and the only wonder is that he was not wrecked long before the chase was done. But he probably understood that we were racing for the wood yard ahead.

When we reached it there was no lingering in the work of loading up. The wood was piled in frantically by men working for life; but before we had half filled the tender we again heard our relentless follower. So eager were we to get the latest possible supply of wood that we did not take their first whistle as a sufficient intimation to start. Then came scream after scream of the most unearthly character, obviously designed to alarm the keeper of the woodyard that he might hinder us from getting a full supply. But this did not discourage us, for even when Andrews reluctantly gave the word to come on board, Wilson, who as fireman had a great appreciation of the need of fuel, lingered still to get a huge armload more, and the enemy, seeing our engine standing there, were actually obliged to "slow up" to avoid the collision that seemed inevitable. However we did not wait for them to get close enough to use their shotguns—at least not to any effect, though Wilson is at quite positive that some guns were fired. He says:

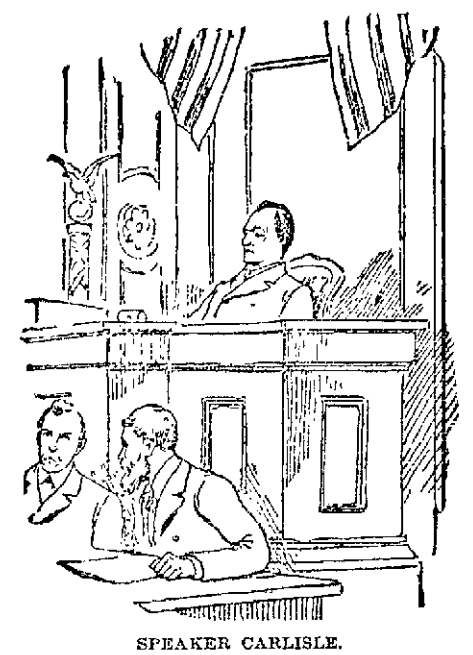
"We had, however, secured only a partial supply when the chasing train came in sight, loaded with armed soldiers. Our pursuers were worked up to an infuriated pitch of excitement, and rent the very air with their screeches and yells as they came in sight of us, like dogs when the quarry is sprung. They opened on us at long range with musketry. The bullets rattled around us like hail, but fortunately none of our party was hit."

(To be Continued)

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

OPENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Mr. Carlisle Re-Elected Speaker of the House—He Recommends a Moderate Reduction of the Tariff—Senator Turpie Sworn In—Other Washington News.



SPEAKER CARLISLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A very large crowd of visitors filled the capitol some time before noon in anticipation of the opening of the Fiftieth congress. Many more "permits" were issued for seats to the private galleries than could be honored, and the public galleries were full to overflowing half an hour before noon. There is a very full attendance in both houses. The floor of the house of representatives was crowded at 11:45, when the doorkeeper ordered it to be cleared.

Clerk Clark called the house to order at noon sharp and immediately after as the roll-call was begun a medium-sized man, about forty-two years old, with a hatchet face and light red beard over his face and chin, arose, raised his right arm above his head, and casting his gray eyes heavenward, began to sing, in a loud, clear baritone, to the tune of long metre: "Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow," "Praise Him All Creatures Here Below." There was considerable agitation in the galleries and on the floor of the house, and the clerk momentarily suspended the roll-call. The corridors and doors leading to the galleries were so full that the sergeant-at-arms and police, when they rushed thitherward, found great difficulty in entering at the point where the singer continued: "Praise Him Abon' 't." The man continued to the end of the doxology and then sat down. Soon he was taken by the police to the capitol's room.

"Are you?" inquired a United Press reporter.

"Pat, I begun," was the reply. "Why do you do it?"

"To praise God. There was no prayer by the chaplain, and such assemblings should not be opened without praise to the Ruler. Oh! I was used to this sort of treat ment. I have been coming down the Atlantic coast and being chided by the police at nearly every place. At Boston they tried to bend me and break out my ribs. I have a bruise on my back as you can see. I would not trade places with him!" "I am an Irish work-mind, and was taken to the station house."

Many floral decorations were on the desks of members. A horseshoe of chrysanthemums, roses and lilies of the valley, and an immense cornucopia of immortelles, the whole standing seven and one-half feet high, was before the desk of Mr. Campbell, of New York. It was from the Oriental club of New York, and bore the words in the circle at the top and in immortelles: "Oriental Club to Hon. T. J. Campbell." A basket of beautiful flowers was on the desk of Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey.

After the roll call, to which 311 members answered to their names, the house proceeded to elect a speaker. Hon. J. G. Carlisle was nominated by Mr. Cox of New York, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, nominated Mr. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. Messrs. Randall, Mills, Long and McKinley were selected as tally keepers by the clerk, and the vote resulted as follows: Carlisle, 167; Reed, 145; Cannon, 2; the last votes being cast by the independent members, Nicholls, of North Carolina, and Smith, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Carlisle was then escorted to his desk by Messrs. Cox and Reed, and after a few minutes Mr. E. J. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, having administered the oath, the speaker brought the house to order with a tap of the gavel, and made a brief speech. He thanked the gentlemen for the honor they had conferred upon him, and dwelt upon the apprehension he felt in assuming the duties of speaker for the third time. He asked for their consideration and forbearance in his efforts to do his duty. Continuing, he said:

"There has scarcely ever been a time in our history when the continued prosperity of our country depended so largely upon legislation in congress as now, for the reason that the dangers which at this time threaten the commercial and industrial interests of the people, are the direct results of laws which congress alone can modify or repeal. It must be evident to everyone who has even taken a partial survey of public affairs, that the time has come when a revision of our revenue laws and a reduction of taxation are absolutely necessary, in order to prevent a large and dangerous accumulation of money in the treasury."

"Whether the thought or ought not to have been done heretofore is a question which it would be useless now to discuss. It is sufficient for us to know that the financial condition of the government and the private business of the people alike demand the prompt consideration of the subjects and the speedy enactment of some substantial measures of relief. Unfortunately we are menaced by dangers from opposite directions. While a policy of non-action must inevitably result sooner or later in serious injury to the country, we cannot be unmindful of the fact that hasty and inconsiderate legislation on subjects more or less affecting large financial and industrial interests might produce, temporarily at least, disturbances and embarrassments which a more prudent course would entirely avoid."

After Mr. Carlisle's speech the nominees of the Democratic caucus were elected, after which the roll was called for the selection of seats.

After the drawing of seats by members, on motion of Mr. Cox, the house at 3:25 p. m., adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The galleries of the senate chamber were packed by a distinguished audience a half hour before the tap of the gavel announced the opening of the Fiftieth congress. Over one-third of the desks contained floral tributes, ranging from the modest little basket of field flowers which graced the desk of Senator Culbert, to the series of magnificent floral shapes that were upon, around and about the desk and chair of Mr. Daniel, of Virginia. They consisted of enormous horse shoes of la France roses, a ladder of immortelles, crowns of violets and baskets of orchids. Mr. Daniel and his frame of color was the cynosure of the occasion. A harp of white and yellow roses, wreathed with ivy, stood on the desk of Mr. Riddleberger, a gift from the Clan-na-Gael, of Philadelphia.

At five minutes before midday, Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Folsom and Miss Kinsford, arrived and took seats in the "Presidential row." The diplomatic gallery, which up to this time had been vacant, now rapidly filled with the representatives of the various embassies, the Celestials, as usual, exciting the most attention. Mrs. Whitney and a party of friends soon arrived, and soon after, amid a buzz and hum, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain entered escorting a strikingly handsome girl.

At exactly noon the gavel of President pro tempore Ingalls fell, and he declared the Fiftieth congress to have entered upon its sessions in accordance with the constitution. After the prayer, the chair submitted and the clerk read the credentials of new senators. The reading consumed considerable time. When the credentials had all been read, as well as a protest in the Faulkner case, Mr. Hoar moved that the latter be laid upon the table. The chair announced that duly elected senators would be sworn and the clerk began to call the names alphabetically and by fours.

Messrs. Aldrich, Bate, Blodgett and Chandler were escorted to the president's table and the oath of office was administered by Senator Ingalls. Messrs. Cockrell, Daniel, Davis and Dolph were next called. Mr. Riddleberger was the only senator who failed to escort his colleague to the desk. Mr. Vance performed that service for Mr. Daniel. The next quartet was Edmunds, Faulkner, George and Gorman. Mr. Hoar objected to Mr. Faulkner's qualifying until his credentials have been passed upon by the committee on elections, and Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, concurred in this suggestion without a vote being taken. The others were sworn in and Messrs. Gray, Hale, Hawley and Hearst, Hiseock, Paddock, Pasco and Quay, Reagan, Stewart, Sherman, Stockbridge and Turpie were called in order and the oaths administered. No objection was made to Mr. Turpie's admission, but after he had qualified Mr. Hoar presented a memorial of protest and it was referred. Mr. Faulkner was given the privilege of the floor. Messrs. Hoar and Morgan were appointed as a committee to notify the president that the senate was ready to receive his message, and at 1 o'clock the senate adjourned.

The President's Message.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The World's Washington special says that the president's message will not be printed until after it has been read in congress. The two copies sent to the speaker of the house and president of the senate will be engraved copies. When these have been delivered to the officials named, manifold copies of the message will be given to the press. The document will be short, dealing only with the tariff, and recommending \$80,000,000 reduction in customs revenue by lowering duties and placing raw materials on the free list.

The Herald's Washington special says that the message will contain not over six thousand words. It will mainly discuss tariff reforms and will go to congress Tuesday.

Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican senators held a brief caucus this afternoon and appointed a committee of seven, of which Mr. Hoar is chairman, to arrange the majority on the various committees. Messrs. Hoar, Everts and A. C. C. of the committee, agree that a meeting should be held to-morrow morning at the time the Democratic caucus committee meets. The report will not be made to the full caucus until about Wednesday or Thursday. The full committee appointed consists of Messrs. Hoar, chairman; Allison, Everts, Blair, Riddleberger, Sherman and Dolph.

Virginia State Officers Released.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the supreme court of the United States to-day, Justice Matthews read a decision in the habeas corpus case from Virginia. The imprisonment of the state officers was declared without authority of law and their release ordered.

Will Go to the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican members of the senate committee on privileges and elections have concluded to waive objection to the swearing in of Messrs. Turpie, Faulkner and other Democrats whose seats are questioned, and take their work to the committee.

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MONTAGUE MARKS.

23 Union Square, New York.

P. S.—Five different Specimen numbers, with Five Beautiful Colored Plates, will be sent on receipt of this paragraph and One Dollar, (regular price \$1.75.) Address as above.

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U.S. Pension Att'y.

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.

5 1/2 acres of land, well improved, in 3rd ward. Farm of 71 1/2 acres, 3 1/2 miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES.

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus,

Tables, Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair, Husk and Sea Grass

Mattresses and the original

Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

CHOICE

City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots

AND

Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,

German Deposit Bank.

The Tippecanoe Stone Company

Miners and Manufacturers of

OLIVE & BUFF

Building Stone,

Sawed Stone of Every

Description.

Bridge Stone,

SAWED FLAGGING, CURBING, ETC.

All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.

Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R.

Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.

General office, McLain's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

JOE DEUTSCH, Cutter.

—WITH—

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,

Merchant Tailors Clothiers

—AND—

Gents' Furnishers.

FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.

Uniforms of all Descriptions Promptly Attended to.

The Cheapest Place in the City.

22 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

Watch Free!

Agents Wanted.

\$100 per month guaranteed Good Workers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what we say.

JAMES L. MURPHY & Co.,

265 5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

IN A BARREL HOUSE.

DEFINITION OF A TERM UNFAMILIAR TO MOST PEOPLE.

A Visit to a Peculiar Drinking Place in Brooklyn—Liquor at Five Cents a Swallow—Tough Proprietors and Rough Customers.

"Did you ever see a 'barrel house'?" said a certain keen eyed detective a few nights ago. "Never? Well, do you know the meaning of a 'barrel house'?" No? Come with me, then, if you care to find out."

The detective led the way through a good many streets, down under the big bridge and along the docks to a part of Brooklyn that very few people except longshoremen and sailors know much about. At last the guide turned from the main street into a narrow, dirty alley and passed before a long black building that looked like a deserted warehouse. Then he stumbled down a flight of rickety stairs with his companion at his heels. A thump on the cellar door, through which a faint light shone, brought a lanky yet muscular citizen into sight. The man was dressed in a suit of jeans and a slouch hat, and did not look like a person whom you would particularly care to meet in a lonely place on a dark night. He allowed the detective and the reporter to enter without question.

The place was a cellar about 12x14 feet. It was dimly lighted by two or three candles stuck in bottles. Stretched on the floor were five ill favored gentlemen. They were playing old sledge with greasy cards. In the center of the room stood a big, oily looking barrel. Out of the bung-hole issued a long rubber tube, the visible end of which was held by the lank citizen who had admitted the visitors. The floor of the dingy dive consisted of rough boards partly strewn with straw. A stove with rheumatic legs stood in one corner. In the opposite corner was a plain deal table littered with unwashed dishes. There was no other furniture.

"Jim," said one of the ill favored gentlemen on the floor, none of whom had taken any more notice of the detective and his companion than a very long and very hard stare, "give me a yank on that there pipe, will ye?" "Gimme yer neck fust," said the tough looking citizen. After considerable fumbling in his pocket the ill favored gentleman produced five coppers, and the rubber tube was put into his hands. He stood up, and, throwing back his head, put the end of the tube in his mouth. The others looked on in silent envy while he took a mighty swallow. Before he could take another the wily Jim had jerked the tube out of his mouth.

"Only one swallow for a nickel," he said tersely, "don't try to hog it."

"This is a barrel house," said the detective. "Try some of the whisky. It's only a nickel a swallow."

The reporter deposited five cents with the tough looking proprietor, and tasted the contents of the barrel. It was simply liquid fire.

"Now you see what a barrel house is," said the detective as they left the place. "You might think that fellow was either running there without a license, or that he was crazy to run that kind of a place if he could raise money enough to pay for his license. Well, he has a license, all right enough, and he isn't a fool by any means. You see, by keeping that kind of a doggerly he makes the rough people who patronize him think that he hasn't a license, and consequently he is both braving the law, which is a big thing in their eyes, and is able to sell them liquor very cheap. Then the people that he catches in that kind of a boozing den are men who wouldn't go near a more gaudy and pretentious resort. The secrecy of the place and its general poky nature make it a great favorite with persons who have good reasons for not wanting to appear much in society. So much for the dive itself. Now that rubber tube is a great scheme, though it doesn't seem so at first. In the first place, it saves a big outlay for a bar, glassware, furniture and bartender. Then, it enables him to pass off any kind of stuff for whisky, and that helps out his profits. Besides, it is the most economical way in the world to sell whisky. If that fellow had a bar and set out glasses his customers would pour out a full glass every time. Now they can only get one swallow before he jerks the tube away. Of course some of them have big mouths and can swallow a good deal at a time, but none of them can swallow a glassful. He keeps no accounts, gives no one credit and does a nice, comfortable, inexpensive and mighty profitable business—and sells the worst liquor to be had on the continent."

"Are there any more like him in Brooklyn?"

"Two or three. The one we just left is the worst. The others are rather better and one is fairly decent. There you get with your whisky a sandwich or a bowl of soup. Three or four barrels are on tap there and chairs for the customers and other conveniences. But they all dispense liquor that would make a statue weep. I suppose that one barrel house will turn out more delirium tremens in a year than a dozen ordinary saloons. I have seen men who frequent them getting burned out by the horrible stuff until they have ended with the shivers."

"How do they get their licenses?"

The detective shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, some of them fit up decent places and get licenses the first of the year and then turn over their elegant fixtures to somebody else and move into a neighboring cellar. Do they keep the excise law? You bet they do, for they know we're watching them all the time, and would be only too glad to get a chance to break them up."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Quite as Much.

Taking it by and large, children have quite as much reason to be ashamed of their parents as parents have to be ashamed of their children. Perhaps a good deal more.—Boston Transcript.

There is no human life so poor and small as not to hold many a divine possibility.—James Martineau.

Women generally do not make good detectives. They have too many nerves and too little nerve.

In St. Louis 7,000 pounds of copper have been used in making just one steam kettle for a brewery.

American students of art at Munich are increasing in number. There are now over 100 there.

The regular army of Russia numbers 780,081; when on a war footing it is 2,300,000.

Charity circles are being organized all over Nebraska.

BIG GAME IN ALASKA.

Killing Two Alaskan Grizzlies—Bear Meat Gamy in Flavor—Salmon.

Arriving at the camp on icy bay we found things generally about as we had expected. It had rained, however, a great deal at this camp in the way of constant light showers, although we had not had a single shower even on the trip inland, the equivalent being fogs and clouds in the upper strata of the atmosphere. Dalton, the keeper of the camp during our absence, had succeeded in killing two Alaskan grizzly bears, or brown bears, I think they are more properly called (being the northern variety of the cinnamon bear, so called, of the Rocky mountains), the two being a mother and her cub. He had also wounded another, a huge fellow, which managed to escape into the timber, where Dalton had too much good bear sense to follow it. He believed, however, that he had fatally wounded it, but it being too dark in the deep, gloomy forest to go in and examine the wounds carefully to ascertain whether they were fatal or not, the investigation was not prosecuted further. The larger of the two grizzly bears he killed was a huge beast, and must have been some eight feet in length, although no measurements were taken, the skin being worthless as a robe at that season of the year, and consequently was thrown away before our return. The meat of the mother was, to put it mildly, very gamy in flavor, and as Dalton was alone, and the bear cub meat was ever so much better, the former was only "sampled," with the conclusion to let it alone. We had some of the latter upon our return, and it certainly was not bad eating—at least after our long abstinence from fresh meat.

The bear at this season lives in whole or in part on salmon and seal, and as the latter lives on fish too, Mr. and Mrs. Bruin directly and indirectly live a great deal on the product of the sea and rivers, with a consequent effect of not adding to the flavor of their meat as judged from the standpoint of the average human palate. The Alaskan brown bear, however, in living on seals will not, as far as I can ascertain, partake of the putrid remains of that animal, as does the polar bear to my certain knowledge, and therefore never has the wild, racy originality in favor of the latter, which has occasioned so much comment among Arctic travelers as to the palatability of polar bear meat, and which really depends on whether they have caught the northern bear favored in this way or not. The brown bear catches its seal on the beach, but never above high tide, and if the seal is washed away by the tide on the next, or so covered with sand as to be buried out of sight. The polar bear, on the contrary, catches its seal on the ice, often slaying numbers at a time, if the ice is thick, and leaving their bodies to "mellow" in the sun for its depraved appetite.

I have also said that the Alaskan brown bear lives to no small extent on salmon, which they find ascending the rivers to spawn in the spring and summer, and as many of these fish die in their ascent and are thrown upon the banks of the river to rot and decay, this does not tend to improve the meat of the bear any more than did the seal. These salmon swarms in some of the Alaskan rivers, and a canoe going up or down some of the smaller shallow streams have a rippling, semicircle in front of them about twenty or thirty feet distant that looks like a small rapid in the course of the stream, being a curve of salmon just below the water's surface trying to escape from the coming boat.—Lieut. Schwatka in New York Times.

Important Undertakings in Japan.

The projects for the new Japanese house of parliament and other public buildings at Tokio have been approved of by the government. Mr. Bockmann, the German architect, who was sent for by Japan to select sites for the projected buildings, has made sketches for houses of parliament, a palace for the ministry of justice, large law courts, and a prefecture. The plans for the first three buildings are to be furnished by Mr. Bockmann and his colleague, Mr. Ende, who will also superintend the construction, which is to be completed in five years. The houses of parliament will consist of a house of lords (for the former daimios and court nobles) and a house of commons. The plans for the prefecture and the direct superintendence of the work are confined to the English architect Mr. Josiah Conder, who has been in the employ of the Japanese government for nine years. He will be assisted by Mr. Archibald Mann.

The laying of the first stone is to take place next spring. A brick factory is to be at once established on the coast of the Gulf of Tokio, where excellent clay has been found, and the German geologist, Professor Wagner, is commissioned to search for stone of a fitting quality for the works. Such stone is known to exist in the neighboring mountains, but has hitherto not been industriously quarried. Meanwhile two young Japanese architects are to study in Berlin, and twelve Japanese masons are also to work in Berlin under master masons, so as on their return to Japan to serve in the latter quality and as interpreters.—Deutsche Bauzeitung.

Barley Wine in Armenia.

Among the Greek writers, Xenophon gives the most interesting and complete account of beer in the year 401, B. C. In describing the retreat of the 10,000 in that year, he tells how, on approaching a certain village in Armenia which had been allotted to him, he selected the most active of his troops, and making a sudden descent upon the place, captured all the villagers and their headman. One man alone escaped—the bridegroom of the headman's daughter, who had been married nine days and was gone out to hunt hares. The snow was six feet deep at the time.

Xenophon goes on to describe the dwellings of this singular people. And in the houses were goats, sheep, oxen, fowls, and their young ones, and all the animals were fed inside with fodder. And there was wheat and barley, and pulse and barley wine in bowls. And the malt, too, itself was in the bowl and level with the brim. And reads lay in it—some long, some short, with no joints; and when anyone was thirsty he had to take a reed in his hand and suck. The liquor was very strong says Xenophon, unless one poured water into it, and the drink was pleasant to one accustomed to it. And whenever anyone in friendliness wished to drink to his comrade he used to drag him to the bowl, where he must stoop down and drink, gulping it down like an ox.—"Curiosities of Ale and Beer."

There were twenty-nine postmasters who earned less than \$1 each last year.

An English paper has it that President Cleveland has Indian blood in his veins.

THE OHIO CANAL.

AND HOW IT IS BOOMING.

Some Intelligent News on the Subject.

The Akron Beacon says: "The reports of the business of the Ohio canal for the season of 1887 are about all in, and it is shown that this water way has at least boomed during the past year. A disposition to do still more business is also manifested, and canal men say that all they want is an assurance that the Ohio canal is not to be abandoned and they will at once set about to build more boats, and that under such condition of things the canal will soon again be a paying investment. One thing appears to be lost sight of by many people, and that is, that the Ohio canal has about six million dollars to its credit over its expenses since its construction."

The trouble in Ohio has been that no canal fund was ever established. In the days when the canal was making money, the proceeds were turned into the general fund of the State and have there been absorbed so that the canal, in its needs, has not had what justly belonged to it to draw on. As canal men claim, the mistake was made in not establishing a canal fund and in turning the proceeds into the general fund.

A. W. Hall, superintendent of the northern division of the Ohio canal, from Cleveland to Trenton, a distance of one hundred and three miles, in conversation with a Beacon reporter to-day, stated that he had reports in from the Cleveland, Akron, and Massillon offices on his division, leaving Canal Dover alone to be heard from. These figures show that the Cleveland office had an increase of \$2,287.64 over last year. The Akron office comes up with an increase of \$560, and the Massillon office with \$111.

The Canal Dover office will also show an increase, so that the net increase on the northern division of the Ohio canal for 1887 will be fully \$3,000 over 1886. Mr. Hall further says that all through the season this division of the canal was from twenty-five to thirty boats short that could have had business had they been on hand to meet the demand. It is also stated that there were not enough boats on the southern division of the canal, from Trenton to Portsmouth, to meet the demands this season.

That canal men are taking new courage is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Foster now has the keel laid for a new boat in his yard in this city, which will be the first new canal boat to be built on this division of the Ohio, in six or seven years. Many of the old boats have been repaired and have been put in as serviceable condition as possible. During the past season, Supt. Hall has also made very substantial and permanent improvements on an aqueduct at Bolivar, spending about \$1,200 on the work."

STARK COUNTY'S TREASURY.

Its Condition as Found by the Examiners.

STARK COUNTY, O.

To the Honorable Probate Judge:

Sir: By authority derived from you, we, C. C. Bow and W. A. Creweh as examiners, without previous notice or intimation to the county treasurer, or any other person, of such intention, forthwith entered into the county treasury presented our authority aforesaid to the county treasurer, demanded the keys to the vaults and safes, and proceeded immediately to count the moneys therein, and inspect and examine the books, records and vouchers thereof, together with all other property which should be in the custody of the treasurer. We then proceeded forthwith to the office of the county auditor, and ascertained how much money the county treasurer stood charged with on the auditor's books, also the exact amount of money, property, bonds securities, assets and effects, that should be in the treasury, and the amount belonging to each particular fund in compliance with the law requiring certificates of such examination, we hereby certify that sixty-four thousand, four hundred and sixty and forty-two hundredths dollars, was the exact amount of money so found and counted in the county treasury, and that the statement annexed, which agrees with the books of the auditor presents the exact balances and over-payments in each fund, and the amount of property then in the custody of the treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
C. C. Bow,
W. A. CREWEH, } Examiners.

Funds.	Am't	Orders	Balance
Treasr's office.	due from red'm	ances.	
County Treasury	16,031.37	5,553.77	10,777.40
Infantry	3,915.40	2,750.00	
Children's Home	8,025.14	12,078.65	
Bridge	5,66.75		535.75
Building	8,298.73		835.85
Dog Tax	671.50	38.00	
Teacher's Institute	710.84	710.84	
Sullivan's Deficit	3,722.37	3,722.37	
Soldiers' Relief	1,481.88	947.50	534.38
Balance in city treasr.			24,011.03
Bridge orders unpaid			2,025.50
County orders unpaid			300.00
Collects on dup. since Sept. 1, 1887.	44,704.26		
Rec'd from other sources, since Sept. 1 '87	351.38		45,655.59
Totals			94,451.22
Deduct Overdrafts			81,293.83
Balance in treasury			62,455.39
Amount of Overdrafts			7,310.81
Overdrafts in county and bridge funds.			31,955.87
Funds in Treasury.			\$13,195.30
Gold and Silver			327.50
Currency			283.75
Checks			2,50
Soldiers' Relief			68.00
Court Orders			400.00
Draft from State Auditor			1,185.08
Road Receipts			2,025.50
Total.			\$64,000.42

The Ohio State Grange will meet in Canton in Schafer's opera house, commencing December 13, at 10 o'clock a.m., and continuing three or four days. A reception will be given by the citizens of the city on the evening of December 13. Addresses by Mayor of city, Major McKinley, L. Schafer, and others, on the part of the city, and by J. H. Brigham and S. H. Ellis, of the State Grange.

MASSILLON'S WATER.

AND THE TEST IT HAS STOOD.

As to Pressure and Quantity there can be no Complaint.

To every one who can appreciate the grandeur often to be found in the homely and everyday objects in life, there is a little machine in the press room of THE INDEPENDENT worthy of such thoughts, for it is a constant reminder of a power that comes from up and over the hill, which is dealt out to all Massillon. It is a little water motor, light in weight, small in size, yet with a thin stream of city water pouring through it, it develops the power that was once supplied by a huge boiler and clumsy engine.

The people of Massillon have a fine system of water-works—let us hope that they know it. Of course, THE INDEPENDENT itself had its little ups and downs with the company, and all things were not constructed as it would have liked, and some things were not done, that it hopes will be done in the future. This paper took the right stand at the time, but now that the constructing company has nothing to do with the plant, it is proper to accept the inevitable, for "What can't be cured Must be endured."

and in enduring, we have the comforting satisfaction that the works are greatly superior to those of any city in the great State of Ohio. Parenthetically, it might be remarked that one W. S. Mercer has nothing more to do with them. He was requested to cast his anchor to the windward, and found other channels, where it will be hoped that he will prove more useful.

The drought of the past summer was one which brought sickness every where, from every town came a cry for "water," and whole scores of cities organized vigilance committees to prevent fires, as the public water supplies had failed them entirely. It was a famine such as had never before been known. In the big centers and little hamlets there was the same complaint. Yet right along, day in and day out, Massillon had all the water it needed. No service was cut off. The only intimation of the scarcity was a request from the office, that consumers exercise economy.

Streets were sprinkled, sidewalks flooded, fires extinguished, and motors kept running. The huge column of water in the stand pipe was stationary, the pumps were never idle, and the pressure ranged from fifty to sixty pounds each day. It was a hard battle and it was a glorious victory. It demonstrated that the supply of water in this city is more than equal to the demands liable to be made upon it.

Of the size of the stand-pipe, the capacity of the immense storage-basin, the miles of pipe, the hundreds of hydrants, and the thousand details which make the whole, Massillon is yet familiar, and it is fair to say that in no part of the work has any material defect been found, and none at all which could very well have been avoided.

Though the story be old, for the sake of those whom we wish to attract by the city's advantages, it is well to occasionally point out, that in power no system in the State excels that of Massillon, that in extent it needs no change to answer for a town of three times this size, and that for protection we may rely upon it, to the exclusion of any other means. These are plain facts, and should be reiterated.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable preparation, being free from injurious ingredients. It is peculiar in its curative power.

The Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip from all stations December 24, 25, 26, and 31, 1887, and on January 1 and 2, 1888. All tickets good returning until January 3, 1888. No excursion tickets will be sold to adults for less than 25 cents, nor to children for less than 15 cents. No excursion tickets will be sold on December 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1887. For further information call on or address nearest ticket agent, Pennsylvania Company.

You seldom see a Kentucky man carrying an umbrella. He doesn't have to; he is waterproof.

A life of indolence and sensuality, the use of highly seasoned animal food, and alcoholic drinks are the predisposing causes of gout. When aware of its presence in the system, lose no time in procuring Salvation Oil. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

FARMERS!

Consult your interests by having your repairs done at the

NEW MACHINE SHOP.

We have now some of our small tools in the building, which was built for the electric machinery, located at No. 92 North Erie street, and we are ready to attend to all kinds of repairs putting machines of all kinds sharpened. If your machinery does not work well, take it to our Machine Shop. We can make new, or mend any broken piece of iron or steel. If it needs any piece of cast iron or iron, we can make the pattern and get it cast for you. We can make you another key, if you want one for your lock; we can drill holes and make screws, any size up to 1/2 inch. And as some of our heavy machinery is ordered, we hope soon to be able to make or repair anything you may require. If you have anything that needs fixing and it is not convenient to bring it to the shop, let us know, we have some portable machinery, we can fix it for you. We have a deed for our new

Machine Shop,

And, we hope, by close attention to business and reasonable charges to establish our reputation and thereby in a short time to gain the deed of the land adjoining to extend our works, let us know what you would like to have made or what you would like to have repaired, we will try to accommodate you. Address

Martin Richards, 92 North Erie Street, Massillon, O.

Late Roll-turner, for J. C. Corbin & Son. Holiday Excursions.

Only two bottles. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good cathartic cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

I have used one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and it is the best remedy I have found for catarrh in fifteen years.—V. C. Babbage, Attorney, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Dalton has one hundred and eighty-five school children, only thirty less than the enumeration.

When a motion comes before a "smelling committee" the eyes have little chance against the nose.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Petitions are being circulated in the churches of Massillon to influence Congress against the admission of Utah Territory to the Union, on the grounds that its constitution is founded on the Mormon church and gives polygamy full sway, which is contrary to the laws of the United States. Similar petitions are being circulated all over the country.

Two physicians of Morris, Ill., told E. W. Huell that he was beyond the help of medicine or medical skill from seated lung disease contracted in a cold rain. He was induced to try Dr. Bigelow's Cough and Cold Cure, which he completed a cure. Over a year has elapsed and he is in excellent health, doing hard work on his farm. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the only known consumption cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly in fifty-cent and dollar bottles. Get the genuine. Pleasant for children. 3

It is better to put your money into the trust than to put your trust in your money.

The Western Settler's Chosen Specific. With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly settled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, on account of the malarial which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining original soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure and unwholesome or unhealthful food or diet are liable. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and carefully keeps on hand a supply of the Bitters, in order of health so happily to be relied upon in time of need.

A circus show can pull more sick boys and girls out of bed than all the doctors in town.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days. The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, which would be less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given. THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

Alkon is to have knife works, established with a capital stock of three million dollars.

Found at Last

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medicine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of floating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morgenthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon, O.

Alliance—The ten-year-old daughter of Mr. Fitzgerald, of this place was struck by the switch engine while crossing the C. & P. track and mangled almost beyond recognition. She had her head muffled up to protect her from the cold and did not hear the approaching locomotive.—Cleveland Leader.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. Its wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles has brought out many imitations. It restores debilitated nerve tissues, restores the force lost by sickness, mental work or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important" mission. Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher, the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain—of itself about the best value for the times ever put in a second or ordinary paper for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation. The paper is actually the only daily periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly: 16p. \$1.00 a year. Win. C. Conant, 34 Bond Street, New York.

A Greene county farmer says he has found a sure cure for hog cholera, and it consists of nothing more than clear water and oats. When the pigs are too small to eat the oats he has it ground and fed to the animals. He says it will always work a sure cure, unless the porkers are too far gone to eat.—Cleveland Leader.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, or any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles \$1.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogues. Send at once for a catalogue and a list of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., New York

The chap who finds a carpet nail in his uncooked oysters is among those who wish the tax taken off raw material.

Man wants but little here below, But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is totally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable after effects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

They put tacks in a carpet to keep it down, but they put tax on tobacco to keep it up.

To The Ladies!

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen or weak ankles, or colic, flatulence or bloated belly and a pair of Magnetic Foot Balm, have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, menstrual disorder, irregular menstruation, nervousness and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

Piles of \$100 per year with Magnetic Foot Balm, \$10. Send by express, C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price and if of found satisfactory even after six months trial they can be returned and money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and shoe size.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their power forever.

Send stamp for "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Send for circular. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties—order direct.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,

134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Southern manufacturing mills are running night and day, with orders running months ahead.

Massillon Independent.

(WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.)

(DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.)

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 202 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, OHIO.**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25

WEEKLY.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......39

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the undersigned will be glad to receive them. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The **MASSILLON INDEPENDENT** wishes to be at once a comfort and convenience to the people of Massillon. It will do this by publishing all the news of the city and county, and by giving the public the latest and most reliable information on all subjects of interest.

The Independent's telephone No. is 13.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1887

The New York Sun has no clearly defined opinion.

The message has the merit of being readable.

The President's message is to-day published in its entirety.

When will the police force settle that little question of ethics?

Engineer Miller ought to be booming his board of improvement.

No man in Nebraska was ever sent to the Senate twice in succession.

The New York World thinks that the message makes the President the real party leader.

Laws were made to be obeyed, and police forces were created to compel their enforcement.

A repetition of an offense, in common law, makes the offender liable to a more vigorous measure.

"Where can I get a servant girl," is a question which is slowly taking its place among the great issues in Massillon.

It does not pay to be a wing-woman, either Democratic or Republican. Mr. Campbell, witness the New York World.

The New York Sun, in its battle with the World, has demonstrated the futility of an and in proving an action.

The New York Sun is not alone in doing this. It is a point which the World has also taken.

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WHO SHALL SIGN THE WARRANT?

There is a controversy going on in Massillon police circles, and like Dickens' Circumlocution Office, the apparent question is, "how not to do it." And it is all about Jack Morgan, and was brought about principally by the intimation printed yesterday that the three officers who first entered his place ought to have completed their work.

The point at issue is, which of them shall arrest Jack Morgan, the marshal or the officers? As they cannot decide, Mr. Jack goes un-arrested.

The officers think that they are merely subordinates, under the control of the chief of police, who is the marshal, and that he ought to take the initiative in this matter, make out the affidavits, and then they promise to prove its assertions on the stand, if need be, and to make the arrests. They say that if the marshal does this, the onus will fall on the department, but if one of their number does it, it will fall on him individually.

The marshal has taken the ground that those who are personally familiar with the circumstances ought to make the affidavits.

Both sides concur in the opinion that the thing ought to be done, and it becomes a sort of a question of jurisdiction.

THE INDEPENDENT interviewed Judge Pease and Solicitor Young on the subject, stripping it of direct application. In their opinion a marshal should map out the course his officers should pursue, but that he should personally make out the warrants does not follow. Any one may make an arrest upon information, but it is the duty of a police officer, and the especial duty of the one most conversant with the facts, to make out the affidavit necessary before securing the person of an offender. In a large city it would be an absolute impossibility for the chief of police to sign all such papers.

So far as THE INDEPENDENT goes, it matters little how the affair is settled. But it is a subject that ought to be settled at once by the department. When all are agreed that a certain plan of action should be followed, it looks strange to the public that it is not followed. The public knows no individuals in this department, it looks upon it as one branch of the municipal government.

The Rev. John Wilson preached a most excellent sermon upon the subject of gambling, last night in the First Methodist church. In referring to the agitation in this city, Mr. Wilson accredited the city authorities with attempting to prove this evil. In so doing he labored under a popular error. The police department is displaying a masterly inactivity in this matter. It began well, but is now doing nothing, and presumably will do nothing. Although the arrest of the first gamblers was a mere incident, not expected by the three officers who entered the place that Sunday night, it augured well, and from various hints it was believed that a general raid was contemplated. That no such raid was contemplated, is proved by the fact that even the proprietor of the house, where it is known beyond doubt that the city ordinances were violated, has not been disturbed. How they can consistently refuse to do this, is a question which they do not pretend to answer. This delay is very disappointing to THE INDEPENDENT, which, upon more than one occasion, has been able to say many pleasant things about the Massillon police force.

There are twenty-seven red-headed men in the new House, and the redder of them all belongs to Mr. Boothman, of Ohio. The Sun says: "There is a superstition which causes many members to hope great things from a Congress possessing this striking feature. Many Congresses have been noted for their gray heads and bald heads, and some, it is said, for their pig heads, but no Congress before could boast of more than half a dozen red heads."

The New York World has printed interviews with many prominent men on the subject of a government telegraph system. The greater number favor a law regulating the telegraph companies, somewhat similar to the Interstate law, rather than a government purchase.

Sam Cary has declined an appointment under Postmaster Riley, of Cincinnati. Mr. Cary is not a seeker for office, under Mr. Riley.

The fighting chance the Republicans had for winning New York in 1888, has been changed to a practical certainty since Mr. Cleveland's effusion on Tuesday.

The Commercial Gazette, of Cincinnati is a trifle weak in its pictorial department, when it is compelled to illustrate in Fidelity Bank jurors at their ablutions.

At the First Methodist church, to-morrow evening, a sermon will be preached upon the subject of gambling. A live sermon at the right moment, is worth a dozen which cover no active issue.

County Treasurer Doll is making himself popular in many of the populous centers of the county, by appointing certain days when the tax duplicates for those localities are sent there in charge of a deputy, and collections made. As the county grows it is almost unreasonable to expect all to visit the treasurer's office, and the time is not far distant when it will be found necessary to extend this excellent custom to every township in the county. The increased cost of collections would be but a trifle, as compared to the convenience to the citizens, and would doubtless tend to lessen the number of delinquents.

MR. MCGREGOR ON NISWONGER.

Mr. A. McGregor's position is rather a delicate one, and he is naturally averse to expressing himself very fully, in his paper, the Canton Democrat, upon his treatment at the hands of Mr. Niswonger. Nevertheless he sustains THE INDEPENDENT and corrects Mr. Niswonger's misstatements, in last night's Democrat. Says he:

Chairman Niswonger has a rather lengthy card in reply to THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, in explanation of his course in adjourning the Farmer's Institute. In his card Mr. Niswonger says:

"A. McGregor being present and on the programme, I managed with him for a half-hour talk. He found no fault with this, but had there been time he would have prolonged his address. He talked until he voluntarily quit, made a bow and retired to his seat."

Without wishing to find fault, Mr. N. should have said, "I limited him to a half-hour."

Mr. N. will also remember, no doubt, that, during some applause, he told Mr. McGregor he would have to quit when the speaker said he would wind up with a few closing words, which was done.

Of course Mr. McGregor cheerfully obeyed orders, for he was invited, and he had no wish to intrude, and makes no complaint, so far as he is concerned.

The New York Economist, one of the best informed commercial papers in the world, in its issue of December 3, says:

The prevailing feature of the wool trade continues undisturbed. Quietude is the "feature," and it rules all the markets from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Why *inertia* with its accompanying attributes should predominate is a puzzle that confounds wise men and fools, economists and sages, practical experts and theorists, free traders and protectionists, men of wealth and men of no wealth, all stand amazed unable to give any sound logical reason why the wool interest above all others on the continent, protected as it is by a high tariff, should ever remain so dormant and depressed. The losses this year on a clip of 300 millions of pounds will be 15 millions of dollars, and, as a consequence, we hear of nothing but murmurs all along the line, in town and country. What is the cause of all this, and why is the wool market more stagnant to-day and prices lower than in sixty years before, are questions of vital interest to the people of this country.

The question is one which THE Economist confesses its inability to answer, save by the general remark that the wool and woolen interests of the country are not judiciously and economically managed on sound business principles.

Mr. Lamar may be a "dreamer," but occasionally he says the right thing at the right time.

"Well, Jackson made an ass of himself at Macon yesterday," said a newspaper man to Mr. Lamar, the day after the famous yawp.

"No he didn't, no he didn't," replied the Secretary promptly. "The Almighty saved Jackson that trouble a great many years ago."

Independence! There's no need of the word. Even to secure some great and good result, people are afraid to take a stand. It is always, "my friends will be angry," or, "my business will suffer." All they will do, when anyone ventures anything, is to pat him on the back, when nobody is looking, and will forget to do that if opposition springs up. And so the few spirits that would creep above this serfdom, are hemmed in, and can do nothing.

The provisional managers of the Y. M. C. A. are to be congratulated upon the success which is crowning their well directed efforts. A reading room is to be established at once, and it looks as though the gymnasium, baths, and their score of kindred features would follow soon. The young man who does not subscribe to this enterprise, be he Christian or pagan, is to be classed with those who know not enough to come in out of the rain.

Catherine Cole, the brilliant New Orleans Picayune writer, says:

Oh, the time is coming when all our ways shall be electric lighted and Phylliss will no longer lead Corydon through the woods by the flashing of the fire-flies bound in her brown hair, and hearts will be warmed by steam and champagne frappe, and not by pine knots and apple cider; and when such gentle mistresses as that stately, delicate-faced, old, gentlewoman, in her fine and unfashionable southern mansion, will be gone forever, and we shall have instead a Study of Anatomy, done up in suffrage theories and ideas for the advancement of women and annihilation of men. And then there will be heard no more the go-as-you-please rattle of a country buggy, and life will be measured out to us from a faucet or turned on by a professor of chemistry from some monstrous infernal machine. And then we shall all believe in prohibition, and in suffrage and organized charity, and the prevention of this and propagation of that.

THE TWO MONOPOLIES

The life of a grand master workman is not a happy one. Mr. Powderly has enjoyed a surfeit of its glories, its stripes, its humiliations, its successes, and its failures, and he is going to quit. This thing of moulting a million individual opinions into one is attended with difficulty, especially when the moulder is trying to work up to a model that is subject to daily and hourly changes. Mr. Powderly has probably ere this realized the irreconcilable inconsistency of his position—that of fighting so-called anarchistic monopoly with labor monopoly, on the theory that the first is a wholly wrong and necessarily evil, and the latter altogether right and proper under any and all circumstances and conditions. Confederations of workmen for mutual advantage and protection and other proper purposes are not to be condemned any more than combinations of capital for the conduct, control, and management of legitimate business enterprises. The abuse of power in both instances is what is to be feared, and it is to the correction of such abuses when they crop out that intelligent effort should be concentrated. In principle there is not any great difference between an attempt to corner the labor market and an attempt to corner the food market. Both contemplate interference with natural laws—Chicago Mail.

SHEEP DESTRUCTION.**Hounds and Bull Terriers Engage in the Work.**

The farmers of Perry and Jackson townships are in a high state of excitement over the wholesale sheep destruction that is now taking place in those townships. During the last few days over one hundred and fifty sheep belonging to farmers in Perry township have been killed by hounds and bull terriers, that came down from the north. There were six dogs in all, and they began their work of annihilating the sheep in Jackson township, by killing a flock for Mr. John Steiner. One or two of the dogs were shot by a member of the family, and they turned out to be dogs of neighboring farmers, which probably joined the canine brigade while on their way south. But the hounds and bull terriers that have been making a raid on the sheep are supposed to have come from Summit county. After killing several sheep in Jackson township they got down into Perry township, where their work of destruction was greater than it was in Jackson township. They killed 150 in a short time, and some of them were so horribly bitten that their entrails were almost torn from them. Abraham Fasnacht lost 18, John Freeman 27, Michael Barnhart 9, Matthew Moffit 8, John Scott 4, John Spangler 20, John A. Black 18, and Commissioner Alonzo Smith 46. Niles Smith, a son of Commissioner Smith, shot one of the bull terriers, but as yet no owner has been found for him. The law with regard to dogs killing sheep is that the owner of the dog is responsible for the loss of the sheep, and if the owner is worth nothing then the county pays the loss. In view of this law, it is evident that the owner of the dog, if he is a responsible person, is not likely to show up very soon.—Canton Democrat.

"I CANNOT DIG**TO BEG I AM ASHAMED."****The Rev. John Wilson's Sermon Upon "Gambling," Delivered Last Night.**

A congregation, rather larger than usual, listened to the Rev. John Wilson Sunday night, in the First Methodist church. The subject of the sermon was, "Gambling," and the text was taken from Luke, 16, 3: "I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed."

Commencing with the statement that the highest ambition of a great majority of men is to have plenty of money, Mr. Wilson said that intemperance and lust have been called twin-devils, and to them might be added a third, gambling. He mentioned the hundred common crimes which follow in the wake of this form of dissipation, which brings about destruction of morals, abandonment of industry and honest employment, a loss of self-control and self-respect, and quoted example upon example to prove the accuracy of his charge.

In his remarks upon lotteries he said, "We read that one of old built a monument to his military achievements with the skulls of his victims,—that is what lotteries are doing."

The meanest of all gambling is "poker-a-moke" or policy, which is a bet that certain numbers will be drawn in a lottery, or appear in certain positions or combinations in the drawings. This is surrounded by a mystery that makes it attractive to the ignorant, and is said to be really a public bid for the pennies of the poor. There were 600 or more of these places in New York city, alone, at one time.

Pool and billiards, as played in most of the halls, is for drinks, and but few young men can practice it without succumbing to the intemperate influences.

Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, describes a visit to a Saratoga gambling house, where "the doors were open to all; the furniture was elegant, a sumptuous supper was spread free to the players; the players were fashionably dressed. They gathered about a roulette table, staked large piles of greenbacks, and lost and won in silence. Behind each the arch gamester, Satan, seemed luring each to stake his conscience for gold, knowing that he was sure to cheat them out of their immortal souls."

Money lost at play cannot be recovered, whether the playing was honest or not, because the playing itself is illegal. But a loser may recover his money from a stakeholder by demanding it from him before he pays it over to the winner.

Why have not these places of public gambling been suppressed since they are illegal? The answer is very clear. The Louisiana Lottery has been opposed in the State Legislature, and also in Congress, but without effect. In 1882 it paid \$75,000 to the State Legislature in the way of bribes. It has an attorney in each house, to whom it pays \$5,000 a year. In New York one newspaper printed daily \$540 worth of advertising for lotteries and poker-a-moke. These sums sealed the mouths of editors. The police paid no attention to them, the district attorney would not touch them, judges feared them. On one occasion five were arrested by Anthony Comstock, tried and convicted. The Assistant District Attorney rose in court and asked that their punishment be light. Judge Childers accommodated him, fining one of them \$100, and the others 50 each. The facts were, the Attorney had won \$500 a little before in their company. Such an officer will never enforce the law. The truth is, the gamblers paid to be let alone.

Recently an effort has been made to drive the gambling dens out of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and other cities. In some of these attempts the authorities have been quite successful. To-day gambling is illegal in every State in the Union except Louisiana.

Mr. Wilson closed in the following manner: "Now that the mayor and police of this city have taken it into their hands to suppress these infamous practices, it is the duty of the press and the public in general to offer assistance in the cause. The editors of the local papers are to be commended on the action they have taken, and it should be followed by endorsements of the people. 'Merchants, who committed that robbery on the principal thoroughfare in your city recently? Without a doubt it was some of these infamous gamblers in the country. Is it safe for you to let matters continue in this direction when you are in momentary peril of being robbed? These gambling dens are throwing out inducements to all, even your own clerks are influenced into its meshes. It would be a good plan for the mayor of this city to cause the arrest of all these gamblers and the persons who frequent their dens, and make them walk, in the charge of the police, through the principal streets of the city, as an example to all who feel inclined to follow the example of their infamous deeds."

The C. L. & W. is in This.

In an interview with a Steubenville Gazette man on the subject of railroads, a capitalist said: "You have heard of the proposed extension of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio from New Lisbon to Wellsville. It will be built, and further, with proper encouragement it will extend down the river. In fact, I have it from various parties that the prospectors in a short time will go over the line down the river to Martin's Ferry where connection can be made with the C. L. & W., and through it connect with the B. & O. There has been no request for subscriptions, but if money is called for, I know one up-river terra cotta manufacturer who will give \$10,000 as a starter. This is the road we want."

Politics in Carroll.

We contributed more money and substantial aid and labor to elect the entire Democratic ticket this year than Sam Cameron and Bill Knox ever contributed jointly during their lives.—Carroll Chronicle.

Mr. D. B. Morgan, of this place, was restored to sight after a severe burn from a flash in his left eye. Dr. Sadler, of 804 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, treated him.

A VALIANT FIGHT.**How Rochester, N. Y., Wrestled With the Telephone and Won.**

Rochester, N. Y., is the only city in the United States which does not generally use the Bell telephone!

On the 20th of November, 1886, about seven hundred subscribers hung up their phones, and they have been hung up since!

It is the most noteworthy fight with a corporation ever known.

The cause of it was the attempt of the local Bell company whose officers all lived in another city, to exact a rate per message from the subscribers, instead of a "flat rate." The people resisted it, the courts sustained the position that the license was revocable at will, the Common Council revoked it. The company ignored this action, and, without permission, erected poles in the streets and strung additional wires; but the courts held that this was unlawful.

According to the message rate, a house like H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's safe cure, who were among the heaviest patrons, would have to pay something like \$1,000 a year for the same telephone service as before.

For a city of 125,000 people, Rochester has made a good many sensations. Sam Patch and his deadly leap, the Fox sisters' spiritual rappings, Seward's "Irrepressible conflict" speech, Susan B. Anthony's attempt to vote, the cometary discoveries of Dr. Swift, of Warner observatory, have each made the city the "talk of the world," she leads in the manufacture of proprietary medicine, and her immense nursery, shoe and clothing interests, puts her in the front rank.

The origin of one of her greatest industries is interesting: About ten years ago one of her foremost citizens was stricken down in the very height of a successful business career, with what his doctors said was an incurable disease. They gave him up to die. He then used what is known as Warner's safe cure, and since then has developed as the world's great champion of the people against the assumed monopoly of physicians over the treatment of disease!

His fight, too, has been a determined one, and as successful as determined. To-day he is the head of the largest proprietary medicine business in the world, having branch houses and laboratories in London, England; Toronto, Canada; Melbourne, Victoria; Sydney, New South Wales; Frankfurt, Germany; Prague, Austria; Rangoon, Burmah.

Many foreign governments will not permit the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicine of any name or nature until their formula, value and harmlessness are by them established, after the most scientific inquiries. In every case Warner's safe cure has passed examination with the highest satisfaction to the government chemists and analysts, and the sought for permission has been granted, which no other American has before secured.

This confirms the magnificent reputation given it by leading physicians, ministers, senators, congressmen, lawyers and ladies of the world. "Its secret of success," says the leading physician at Clifton Springs, N. Y., "sanitarium, 'is the simplicity of its compounds and the proportions in which they are compounded.'"

"How do the people get on?"

The universal verdict is: "We don't miss the 'phone except to our profit!"

There has been practically no break in the united opposition begun last November.

The American is getting to be quite as tenacious of his personal rights as against conspiring monopolies as is the typical Englishman, and this Rochester telephone episode is a noteworthy illustration of the fact.

Real Estate Transfers

Reported by H. H. Trump, Abstractor of Titles.

J. F. Paul, through administrator, to Sted B. Paul, lot No 539, \$2,250.

Flora Henty, et al, to Mary McGrew lot No 363, \$300.

Emma Stevens, et al, to Charles D Stevens lot 302, \$100.

M. Rich, through R. W. McCaughey administrator, to Caroline Bammerlin lot No 169, \$5,000.

Charles R. Baum to Jefferson Bacher lot No 152, \$650.

Alice Wendling's administrator to Josephine Wendling 5 and 29-100 acres out of section 7, \$1,500.

State of Ohio to John Knorr lot No 1157, tax rent.

Sheriff Leiminger to Barbara Ertle lot No 269, \$200.

John R. Dangler to William Klein lot No 448, tax receipt.

Sheriff Leiminger to William Klein lot No 448, \$664.

C. C. Cook to J. C. Allen 5 and 1-100 a. Canton township, \$200.

B. S. Dibble to E. J. Dibble No 20-1 Minerva, \$2000.

Rose A. Rinesel to H. H. Meyer No 2513 Canton, \$1200.

C. E. Bostwick to Philip Better pt No 108 and 9 Minerva, \$825.

I. and J. B. Webber to Maria Tidd No 2 Johnson add Alliance, \$1600.

Kinsley K. Cahill to W. Varian et al 15 a. Bethlehem township, \$2700.

Thos. Schreffler to S. Schreffler 35 a. Bethlehem township, \$8100.

M. Brothers to M. Carl 1 a. Paris township, \$850.

C. Freedman to C. Burwell No 2556 Canton, \$3500.

J. Schott to H. S. Vogelsang et al No 3823 Canton, \$700.

E. Irwin to L. Werstler et al lot "E" Chappin's add Louisville, \$1200.

Bechel & Dannemiller to H. W. Genkes lot in Canton, \$1600.

D. Smith to P. L. Manley o. l. 5 and 33 S. L. & W. add Canton, \$1550.

D. Smith to J. J. Streb o. l. 7 and 8 S. L. & W. add Canton, \$1650.

J. H. McLain to Z. T. Baltzley lot in Massillon, \$750.

D. W. Miller to Wm. Steese lot in Massillon, \$1000.

Eli Wagner to F. A. Piero pt No 1241 Canton, \$1600.

The Massillon Brewing Company to Karl F. Ehrhart, brewery in Jackson township, \$42,000.

J. Miller to F. Brickbuhler land in Canton township, \$1600.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The tax collector is at the mayor's office.

Daniel A. Merman, of Alliance, has been granted a pension.

Remember the bazar at the Christian church December 14 and 15.

Ed Bach, late a legislative candidate has gone on the road.

John Bartle, sr., died Saturday, and was buried Monday morning.

Lawrence township paid four thousand dollars in taxes at Canal Fulton last week.

Mr. Peter Lortz, one of J. C. Lowe's tailors, has wedded the fair Katie Clap-er.

Mr. Billy Davis, who departed this city incontinently last year, is now a photographer in Iowa.

Twenty-seven sheep claims have been allowed by the commissioners, recently, amounting to \$1,305.65.

Charles Strobel had his face very badly cut by the breaking of a plate in a wood lathe, at Russell & Co.'s, Monday.

Since January 1, 1887, the amount of money involved in J. F. Shrock's real estate transactions has been \$22,000.

Mrs. C. T. Walker, of Canton, has created a social storm by asking for a divorce from her husband, Dr. Walker.

Dan Sully and company presented "Daddy Nolan" to a large and uproarious audience Tuesday night. It is a character play, and was well given.

The Harmonia band, the pride of every Massillonian, will give its first winter concert in the opera house, on Friday evening, December 16.

Coal has at last been struck by the Howells Coal Company, at East Green ville. The vein was struck at a depth of one hundred and seventy-three feet, and is five feet thick.

Secretary Lewis organized the miners of the new Pigeon Run mine, sixty in number, who elected our old time friend, Alex Davis, checkweighman. — Labor Tribune.

In Norwalk there has been little or no increase in the enrollment in primary schools during the past ten years, but the higher grammar and high school grades show an increased attendance.

The board of education met Tuesday night, but transacted no business except to appoint Miss May Bowman as the teacher of the West side B. Secondary, in place of Miss Ida Kline, resigned; and to pay bills.

All persons soliciting subscribers for the Y. M. C. A. will please report at once all names to the secretary, in order that a complete list may be published in the city papers. This is the request of the committee.

The latest story about Alf Burnett, the "detective" is, that he is himself the author of a charge against himself, for the murder of a West Virginia man, expecting thereby to gain a little notoriety. Clever Alfred!

John Farrar's action against the Lake-side railway company, by which he seeks damages for injuries caused to himself by their carelessness, has been dismissed, without prejudice, however, to a new action.

George Grosjean died at his home on South Mill street, at 2 o'clock this morning, after a long and hard fight against the inroads of consumption. The funeral will be held at the residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. A. A. Hallock is about again, after being laid up for a few days by the use of milk poisoned with tyrotoxican. Poison of this kind is developed in milk, when it is put in cans and agitated before the animal heat has cooled.

Dr. Royer performed tracheotomy upon a little niece of Dr. Rukenbrod, of Canton, Sunday. The little one was near death's door with diphtheritic croup. The operation gave immediate relief, and at this writing there are hopes of her recovery.

It is rumored that the operators of the Minglewood mines at Lawrence will sink a shaft on the Wertz farm, near East Greenville, and work the mine from that direction, as the coal dips that way and the water follows, retarding the successful operation of the mine.—Dalton Gazette.

The Ohio canal is said to be booming, and likely soon to become a paying institution again. Had it not been neglected by the State it would never have ceased to be so. Cleveland, Akron, Massillon and Canal Dover all show an increased business for the past year.—Alliance Review.

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly held on Sunday, George P. Allen, secretary pro tem. it was unanimously resolved that a donation of five dollars be made to the Thomas A. Armstrong memorial fund. Mr. Armstrong was the editor of the National Labor Tribune.

The second dance of the series will be held in the Hotel Conrad hall, Friday evening, December 23. Arrangements will be made to have refreshments served in the dining room, during the intermission. It is quite probable that the third party will be held during Christmas week, so that the usual large number of holiday visitors can attend two of these pleasant affairs.

George Bollinger, Max Kracker, Louis Wagner, and John Whitner, have all pleaded guilty to having violated the Dow law. George, Max, Louis, and John will be out just \$250 apiece for their exhibition of business sagacity.

The Dueber Watch Case Company has been dropped by the national jobbers association. This means that all jobbers who handle these cases, cannot get Elgin, Waltham, or Springfield movements.

The funeral services of Mr. S. W. Reese were held at his home on East Main street, Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. The Rev. N. P. Bailey conducted the services. The remains were taken to Ravenna, O., on the 9:27 train, P., Ft. W. & C. railway.

The first passenger car on the Fort Wayne road to be lighted by anything but oil lamps passed through here Friday night, on No. 3. Other roads have been doing the same thing for years, but it was the first effort of the Fort Wayne people to use gas, manufactured from gasoline.

East township, Carroll county, Ohio, deserves especial mention at this time. The eighty-two Republicans of that township, who voted for Foraker at the late election, outnumbered their opponents seven votes. It is but a few years since that township gave a steady Democratic majority of twenty to twenty-five.—Carroll Free Press.

The following officers were elected by Hiram Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., Tuesday night: B. F. Kline, H. P.; Z. T. Baltzly, K.; C. O. Heggem, S.; John Bell, C. H.; Jos. R. White, P. S.; C. E. Von Kanel, R. A. C.; J. Conradi, G. M. 3d Veil; H. F. Jones, G. M. 2d Veil; J. C. Harwood, G. M. 1st Veil; S. C. Bowman, Sec'y; Jacob Kalbfleisch, Guard; J. Peacock, Treas.

The house owned by Mrs. Catharine Ripple on West Cherry street burned to the ground at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. It is on the outskirts of the city, and when Hose Company No. 1 reached the Cherry street bridge it was discovered that it was blocked for travel, as repairs were being made. This necessitated a long detour, and prevented any possible assistance.

A burglar made an attempt to get into the boarding house of Mrs. Jennie Shafer Sunday night, soon after 12 o'clock, but was frightened away by a light being turned up in the room of one of the boarders, who afterward made a thorough search of the house but could discover no one. Foot prints were discovered under one of the lower hall windows, where he had got in, and also prints from his jumping out.

Reports received at Columbus from all the counties in the State show that fifty-two towns have adopted the local option law since it went into effect. The number of saloons in Ohio before the date at which the Dow law went into effect were 12,609; present number, 10,581; number closed through the medium of taxes imposed, 1,571; number closed under local option feature, 521; total closed, 2,092.—Exchange.

An incident of the Jarbeau performance was the presentation of a very handsome dressing case, over the footlights, during the second act. It was the gift of the company to the lively little French woman, the occasion being the second anniversary of her marriage to Mr. Jeff Bernstein, who is also her manager. He was given a very handsome silver-headed cane. She hugged her case affectionately and thanked the givers on the stage.

McKinley, speaking to a Washington reporter, has said: "The only subject discussed is that of the tariff, and the President has not touched upon the fishery question, has ignored all international questions, says nothing about immigration or a new navy, or public defenses, or what he thinks of the workings of the new Interstate Commerce law. His whole efforts were directed to the one subject of the tariff. The message might well be taken for any one of the addresses of the Cobden Club, except that it is not so well presented. He has made the issue, and I'm glad of it."

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Dr. Dickson, of Ashtabula, is in the city.

Miss Carrie Killinger has returned from Akron.

Mr. N. S. Russell has gone to Millersville, Ind.

Mr. Will Ertle, of Wilson's All Star Minstrels, spent Sunday in the city.

W. F. Berry, of this city has been granted a patent upon a balanced valve.

Mr. Karl Hellenenthal has started for Europe, expecting to be absent for some time.

Mr. V. S. Russell and wife, of Minneapolis, Minn., are in the city, intending to remain through the winter.

Arvine Wales has returned from his Massachusetts school, having been called home by the severe illness of his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jarvis celebrated the seventh anniversary of their marriage, very pleasantly, at their home on South Erie street, last night. About twenty-five friends were present.

The following went to Ravenna from Massillon, to attend the funeral of the late S. W. Reese: V. S. Russell, E. C. Merwin, C. E. Hamill, A. Seidel, Jas. Peacock, F. R. Shepley and C. A. Gates.

PERSONAL.

THE INDEPENDENT acknowledges a pleasant call from Mr. Jack Morgan, which was made for the purpose of requesting this paper to desist from the use of his name, or suffer the consequences, whatever they may be.

Cause and Effect.

Newspaper agitation is not without its results. As the town clock tolled twelve on Saturday night, the doors at Jack Morgan's closed, and the fires died out. The place was really and truly shut to business on Sunday, probably for the first time since its present proprietor assumed control.

The Old, Old Story.

He slept in room 39 in the Hotel Conrad Monday night, he hails from Canal Dover, his name is L. Jones, and he blew out the gas. The rest of the story follows in the usual manner. A porter on his rounds discovered the situation, crawled in over the transom, hauled out Mr. Jones, and saved him from an untimely end.

An Attempt to Murder.

Samuel Merker is under bonds in the sum of one hundred dollars to appear before the Mayor on Saturday morning for preliminary examination, being charged by J. C. Deslar with assault with intent to kill. Both men work at the Massillon Bridge Company's works, and last night Merker is alleged to have thrown a hammer at Deslar, hoping that it would take fatal effect.

She Loves Him Not.

Sarah Kosier, a full blown rose, fair, fat and forty, better known as plain Mrs. Uncle, whose former husband voluntarily departed from this life some years ago, now seeks to be divorced from her present liege lord, "Reddy" Kosier, known in law as Charles Kosier. The said Charles is accused of wilful absence and gross neglect of duty. He is known throughout this tier of counties, but the fame is not enviable. The petition will stand for hearing on and after January 21.

The Methodist Bazar.

The ladies of the M. E. church take this method of thanking the public for liberal patronage during their bazar. Special thanks are due Mrs. J. W. Foltz for twenty-five yards of carpet, to Mrs. J. J. Hambricht, nee Miss A. E. Backus, of Oakland, Cal., for a fine oil painting; Mrs. Julia Moore for a number of her paintings, who this year, as well as in the past, has greatly added to our funds by her generous gifts; to Miss Jennie Collins we express our gratitude for a beautiful hand painted fire screen, and to many others for their liberal donations. The gross receipts of the bazar were \$705, expenses, \$23, and the net proceeds, \$682.

The Death of S. W. Reese.

Mr. Stewart W. Reese, the head of Russell & Co.'s collection department, died Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at his home on East Main street. Mr. Reese had been confined to his home for a month past, and has been lying at the point of death for a week. His trouble was a general breaking down of the whole system. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made. Mr. Reese was one of the new-comers in Massillon, and owing to ill health had been seen about but little for a year. He had practiced as a lawyer before coming to this city, and was an accomplished and brilliant business man, and was appreciated as such by the firm that loses him. But in addition to his professional abilities, he had a social side not less attractive and in both senses his loss is a keen one.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE MAN

Works Upon a Prominent Lawyer.

One of the neatest confidence games, in a small way, that has fallen under the knowledge of THE INDEPENDENT was practiced on one of the lawyers of this city Monday. About 11 o'clock a man ran into the lawyer's office in a great hurry, greeted the lawyer with much familiarity, and said he wanted eighteen cents for immediate use, and but for a short time—not longer than 2 o'clock p. m., when he and Mr. Wieland, deputy sheriff, would be in to transact some special business. The lawyer having but sixteen cents, less than half a dollar, said he would have to get some change in order to accommodate his impeccable friend, whom he supposed to be an attaché of the sheriff's office. The stranger, however, said he would get the change; so he took the half dollar, brought back two quarters, and said, "I'll take a quarter and hand it back at 2 o'clock." The lawyer said "all right," and away skipped the deputy sheriff's friend, which was the last of the quarter. Deputy Sheriff Wieland, who, of course had no part or lot in the matter, did not come to the city, and the lawyer is out just twenty-five cents.

An inconsiderate burglar made his presence known at the residence of Dr. A. A. Hallock, on East Main street Monday night, and the doctor was compelled to move around in the chill night air to find him. He found him not. Again retiring, he was again disturbed, and again started on a tour of investigation. He saw his man, but just as he was leaving the premises.

Advertise in the paper that is read and the paper that is circulated. In Massillon that means THE DAILY INDEPENDENT.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Meets, Talks, and Adjourns for Two Weeks.

Messrs. Jarvis, Boerner, and Clutz were missed in the council chamber last night. Mr. Lieghey was warmly greeted after an absence from five or six meetings. Mr. Lieghey is one of those useful members who is always missed. The street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending November 23 and December 3, amounting respectively to \$33.25 and \$52, were accepted and the amount paid out of the incidental fund, as the proper fund is exhausted.

Engineer Miller said that the original deed for the land occupied by the west side fire pond had been incorrectly drawn, and that another had been properly made out, subsequently, but had never been signed. He asked the council to have it signed and recorded, and the original cancelled.

Mr. Lieghey moved that the matter be referred to the city solicitor, with power to act. Carried.

Mr. Leu suggested that there were some pretty poor sidewalks on South Erie street. He wants councilmanic influence to cause the property holders to put them in passable condition, with gravel or ashes, for the winter.

A request was made to permit the operation of a retail peanut business on the north extension of Exchange street. Mr. Lieghey thought that the council had no right to grant any such permission, but that the petitioner could probably occupy the desired space by common consent.

Mr. Leu stated that the engineer was keeping a public office, for which he was receiving no compensation. Mr. Leu wanted to know whether the city was going to pay him, or whether the inquiring citizen should do so.

Mr. Miller said that he had done this work for nine years for nothing, but that now he was getting tired of it.

Mr. Lieghey thought that there was no law, and he was sure that there was no money, by which the engineer could be salaried, but Tom, Dick and Harry ought to pay individually if they sought information.

Mr. Leu moved that the matter be referred to the committee on the street and alleys, and the city solicitor. Mr. Lieghey wanted to know what was to be referred. The motion was carried, and the council adjourned for two weeks.

BILLS PAID.

J. C. Pepper	\$50.00
G. Miller	50.00
T. Higgins	50.00
M. Elmore	50.00
R. Edwards	45.00
G. Bantz	40.00
Phil. Hess	25.00
K. Ackerman	1.50
S. and J. J. Hoover	1.50
Hookway & Foltz	11.50
J. B. Reese	2.50
J. P. Oehler	2.25
Newstetter & Co.	1.75
G. Miller	42.50
George Young	7.12
G. B. Bell	3.37
G. B. Bell	19.28
A. F. Erdman	25.47
A. Clement	50.25
Total	\$537.75

INSTANTLY KILLED.

P. C. Hull, of Onida Mills, Struck by a Railroad Train.

Only the bare facts have been received in this city regarding the terrible death of Mr. P. C. Hull, formerly of this city, at Onida Mills, Carroll county. All that is known is that as Mr. Hull and his little grandson Marlin McTulley were out driving late yesterday afternoon, they were struck by a train while crossing the railroad track. Mr. Hull was instantly killed, and the child was injured, though not very seriously. The remains will be brought to Massillon for burial. It is impossible at this time to announce the arrangements.

Mr. Hull was one of the early Massillonians, coming here from Onida county, New York, about 1832. The firm of Hull & Shepherd was a well-known one, and the big stone warehouse, in which they carried on an extensive produce business, still stands on Charles street, next to the canal, being now occupied as a livery stable. The faint outlines of the old sign may still be traced on its north wall. The building was afterward turned into a mill and was operated by Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Hull withdrew from the partnership, and made his home at Onida Mills, in Carroll county. But he never quite gave up his connection in Massillon, and to the time of his death transacted all his banking business in this city. He has always prospered as a business man, and was one of the most well-to-do men in Carroll county.

Though he would have been eighty-four years of age this coming February, he was bright and active, and his face was a familiar one in this city, where he frequently visited. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and his death, sudden and terrible as it was, has greatly shocked all who have heard of it.

The organizing committee of the Young Men's Christian Association met last night and determined to take possession of the first floor of the Bannerman block at once. It will be fitted up as a reading and meeting room, and the remainder of the building will be used as soon as possible.

Ringling Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

Receiving New Goods ALMOST DAILY, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILVERWARE,

We can show you some of the finest pieces ever in the city. CAKE BASKETS, BERRY DISHES, NUT BOWLS, SILVER LAMPS, FRENCH TEA SETS, OYSTER FORKS, FRUIT DISHES, WATER SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

WATCHES.

We can sell you a Solid Gold Ladies Watch for \$25 Warranted. JEWELRY, RINGS, &c. A good selection always on hand and prices to suit the times.

C. C. MILLER, 37 E. MAIN ST.

COLEMAN, THE RELIABLE JEWELER, HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

QUICK SALES! SMALL PROFITS! BIG BUSINESS!

Is what we have and hustle for. Why should we not so long as we have the above named object in view, and give everybody

STERLING QUALITIES.

We expect to get a deserved share of patronage. We carry the BIGGEST STOCK, we have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT, and challenge anyone to dispute the fact that we make the

LOWEST PRICES.

Let us show you the acquaintance, will be a valuable one on both sides; but you will lose more than we do if you do not call. Let us show you our

NEW WINTER STOCK

Of Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Fur Hats, \$1.25. 25c Underwear. The finest line of suspenders, mufflers and gloves ever shown. A large assortment of blankets and fur robes. Fine Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, etc.

SPANGLER & WADE.

Agents for the world-renowned Knox Hats.

No. 4 EAST MAIN STREET, - MASSILLON, OHIO.

LADIES

Call and get a Piece of Fine SHEET MUSIC

(Given with every purchase at

UHLENDORFF & RUDOLPH'S

THE LEADING JEWELERS,

WHITE FRONT, NO. 10 S. ERIE STREET.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of

STYLES.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for car-

pet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

—OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS—

Are very cheap at

RICKS'

Notice of Attachment.

Nahum S. Russell, plaintiff, vs. Before Thos. Backus, J. P. of Perry Township, Stark Co., O. On October 12th, 1887, an order of attachment was issued in the above entitled action by the Justice of the Peace, above named, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-one cents (\$179.51). NAHUM S. RUSSELL, Massillon, Ohio, October 17, 1887.

German Carp.

Having more young fish than our ponds will accommodate, we desire to sell a few thousand on reasonable terms. Any persons wanting to buy, or to confer on carp culture or constructing ponds, will please call on or address either of the undersigned. JAMES HAYLINS, JACOB CHRISTMAN, Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. 172m

W. H. McCall & Co.

DRUGGISTS

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

--AND--

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

Farm for Rent.

The Charity School Farm will be for rent after April 1, 1888. A money rental will be required. Applications should be made to Hon. George Marsh, President of Board of Trustees, from whom all the particulars can be ascertained. E. A. Jones, Clerk, 18-17

Free Treatise

For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. —Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases, TRIAL SENT for Address D. E. J. W. BATE, & CO. 283 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS AS REPORTED TO R. G. DUN & CO.

Excitement in the Speculative Market.
Owing to the abundance of money. Several important failures—Condition of Trade in Other Branches—Failures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: On nearly all the speculative markets there is furious excitement, corners abound and artificial advances are forced by powerful oligues, aided by abundance of money. But prices check legitimate business, industries are hesitating and monetary stringency of many points result in slow collections and some important failures.

The liquidation of Brown, Wood & Kingman, one of the largest dry goods houses, whose sales were \$12,000,000 a year, illustrates the pressure which has prevailed in the commercial money market, even while funds for speculative uses were abundant. This pressure does not abate; if at some points the market is easier, the reports more commonly indicate continued or increased stringency.

At Denver collections are fair and money is increased and sharp demand; at Kansas City collections are dull and money close; at St. Paul collections are fairly satisfactory; at Omaha fair, with money easier; at Milwaukee the demand is urgent, the market stringent, and collections somewhat backward; at Chicago speculative demands are increasing, and meanwhile calls from the country do not abate; at Detroit business is somewhat quiet and the grain trade requiring less than usual, but though money is easier the rates are 7 to 8 per cent; at Cincinnati banks have no money for outsiders and the market is close at 6 to 7 per cent; at Cleveland deposits improve, but money is still close; at Philadelphia collections are somewhat slow, heavy blocks of paper await sales, and considerable New York paper is being offered; at Boston western paper is offered at 7 per cent, some of it endorsed by banks, while the home demand is large.

This pressure at many points, with great abundance of funds in speculative uses, conforms to estimates published months ago of the treasury's policy. Grave uncertainties in France and Germany render dependence on further foreign supplies undesirable. In the past week the treasury has taken in \$1,000,000 more than it paid out. The growing disposition of money to lessen the surplus points to measures and less, but causes apprehension in some manufacturers. The dry goods trade is moderate, without improvement in woollens. Considerable sales of cashmere at prices only a little below last year are reported, and in overcoatings prices are about level.

The food and shoe trade is in good shape, but leather is dull and sales depressed. In groceries there is a large volume of business; coffee is nominal; the sugar trade has advanced largely of recent. A powerful syndicate has cornered the tin and copper, and is disposing of them at high prices. Attempts to revive the cake syndicate have failed, and companies have concluded to attempt no further advance in the price of coal for December. The demand falling off with the counterbalancing of some orders, iron still hesitates, though best grades are scarce. Southern makers are bidding for New York and New England trade, and prices at Pittsburgh tend to lower for all grades except charcoal.

In bar iron there is a perceptible shrinkage of demand; nails are dull and lower and steel rail buyers hold off. The falling in the market for securities continues. Reported difficulties in the Baltimore and Ohio settlement attract notice. The wheat market has risen two cents and corn as much, with great excitement. Oil and cotton have been stronger, but has met a reaction. In all directions speculation is marked by that excited activity which renders legitimate dealers cautious.

Failures this week number 244, compared with 242 the corresponding week of last year.

On Plymouth Pulpit.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 6.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker preached in Plymouth church Sunday morning from the text Judges 2:3: "Why is this come to pass, that there should be to-day one tribe lacking in Israel?" The sermon was a scholarly one and contained no reference to local affairs. But in repeating the Lord's prayer at the close of the service, Dr. Parker seemed greatly moved while uttering the words "Forgive us our trespasses," and there seemed to be tears in his eyes as he added, "As we forgive those who trespass against us." He did not finish the prayer, but with the word "Amen," abruptly left the pulpit and the church. Assistant pastor Halliday apologized for the doctor's hasty departure by saying that he was in a hurry to meet a friend who was to arrive by the Etruria from England. A reception will be tendered Dr. Parker in Plymouth church Sunday school room Tuesday evening.

Cleveland Has Not Abandoned Buffalo.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Courier, as the local administration organ, publishes a long editorial in which it discusses President Cleveland's relations to the city of Buffalo. The law is quoted to show that he has not lost his residence here, and the Courier says emphatically: "There is no reason to suppose that he ever had the intention to take up his residence in Washington permanently." The fact that the president was not registered to vote last month is explained by the fact that only the names of those on the poll list who voted at the preceding election are carried over into the new registry. The Courier article has created some talk, and the politicians regard it as having been printed with some authority. They say it goes to show that Mr. Cleveland has not abandoned Buffalo.

A Crazy Woman From Chicago.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—An insane woman from Chicago, who calls herself Princess Maria Halpin, is under restraint at Four Courts and will be sent to Chicago. She is accompanied by her daughter, whom she calls Princess Madeline. They claim to have fled from 136 Throop street, Chicago. The woman tells a horrible story of persecution at the hands of Carter Harrison and Mike McDonald, and says she was finally compelled to flee from the city. She says she is an archduchess of Austria and that she was abducted in her childhood. She is dressed in fine black goods. Her little daughter appears to be sane, and professes to believe her mother's story.

A Hermit's Death.
NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 6.—The body of the woman who was found lying on the Canadian bank near the Horseshoe falls with a bullet hole through her forehead and a revolver in her hand has been identified as Caroline Leavenworth, an eccentric maiden lady of Hinsdale, N. Y., who lived a hermit's life there, seldom permitting anyone to enter her lonely home. She always slept near a sachet supposed to contain money, and carried a loaded revolver. Recently she sold her house for half value and gave away many personal effects. Her death has not been found, and some people think that she was murdered, but the theory of suicide is more probable.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

ANOTHER HINT ABOUT HOME MADE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

How a Mischievous Cat Was Treated by Some Chattering Magpies—All About That Grandest Gothic Church in the World, the Cologne Cathedral.

The leading object of interest to visitors in the city of Cologne, situated, as many of our young readers doubtless know, on the left bank of the romantic river Rhine, is its cathedral, which is the grandest gothic church in the world.



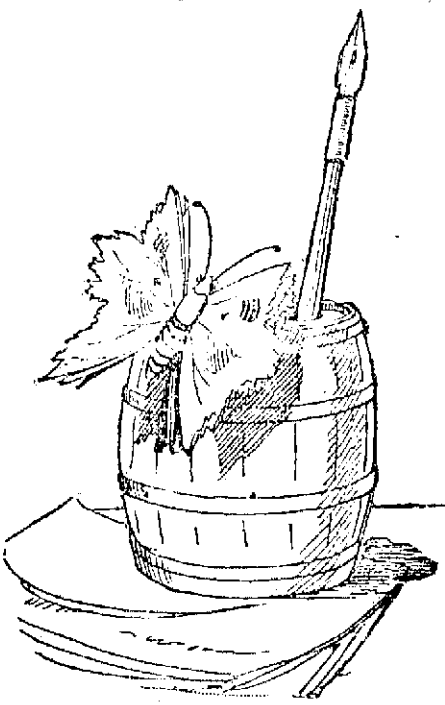
THE CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE.

This cathedral is said to have had its origin in an erection made during the reign of Charlemagne in 814. Frederick, the red haired, bestowed upon it in 1192 the bones of three holy kings, and this gift contributed to its importance. The bones are still retained in its treasury. To this day, but the old structure was burned in 1248, at which date, it is generally believed, the present cathedral was begun. The work of building this remarkable cathedral was carried on, sometimes actively, sometimes slowly and often entirely suspended, so that it was not really finished until 1880.

It has two immense and beautiful spires over 500 feet high, and nearly the whole outside is covered with architectural ornamentation and sculpture. Inside the immense building is very beautiful. Light comes in through great stained glass windows on either side, and from others high up near the arches on the roof. The body of the church measures 500 feet in length and 230 feet in width. In the rearmost are kept the bones of the three kings, imagined by some to be those of the Magi, who did reverence to the infant Jesus. One may look through the open work of the tracery and see three skulls each wearing a golden crown. The cost of the restoration of the Cologne cathedral is estimated at \$250,000. How many readers can tell the number of dollars it cost?

Fresh Holiday Hints.

Among the many articles which loving fingers can make, and quite appropriate for Christmas gifts, is the paper weight illustrated in the cut. A genius' brush matters tells in Golden Days how to make it.



PAPER WEIGHT.

Secure one of the toy barrels made for holding candy and for sale at 10 cents each. Fill it half full of shot; bore a hole in the cover through which a pen holder can be stuck, and tuck on the edge of the barrel a butterfly pen wiper. An improvement on the above is suggested: Let the top of the barrel be open so that several pens and pencils can be placed therein, sharp points down. The shot in the barrel will hold these in an upright position and will furthermore keep the pens clean and free from rust. When the maker knows how to handle paints, the barrel may be transformed into a silver one with brass hoops, or an all gold affair, according to the taste of the one who decorates it.

Amusing Story of Some Magpies and a Cat.
The magpie is a very vigilant bird, notable for its cunning both in eluding its enemies and in seeking its food. In England, while it is persecuted by game keepers, it is encouraged in the vicinity of human habitations and often makes its nest under the eaves of churches and other buildings. The magpie is easily tamed, becomes very familiar and learns to articulate a few words.

In Sweden, where magpies are often tamed by the peasants, some curious stories are told. Following is one of these: Several magpies had built their nests in some alder trees on the banks of a river. A number of crows also frequented the neighborhood, but did not interfere with the magpies. For a long time the birds were undisturbed; but at length an old house cat took it into her wicked head, not only to molest the parents, but to devour their young.

Early one morning a person resident in the neighborhood was awakened by cries and screams, apparently proceeding from the feathered colony. He threw open his window, when an extraordinary sight presented itself. A number of magpies and crows had united their forces, and were carrying away their talons, the poor old cat, who was now high in the air and striking in the most diabolical manner.

The sudden opening of the window and the laughter of the amused onlookers was, unfortunately, the cause of spoiling the sport, as the alarmed birds let go their hold of the struggling victim, who fell senseless into the river.

But pussy, as we all know, has nine lives, and in a few minutes she appeared dripping wet and thoroughly covered; and, without even a glance at her tormentors, she galloped home, while the birds, wheeled through the air uttering continuous cries, as though rejoicing in their victory.

The Game of Cross Touch.

In the game of cross touch, Touch chases one player until another runs across his path, between him and the boy pursued, upon which Touch must immediately run after the one who crossed, until some other crossing between them must in his turn be followed; in this way the game continues until one is touched, who takes the office of Touch, and gives chase to the others.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

Dick Stanner, the English light-weight who was just arrived, is ready to fight any man in America at 125 pounds for a purse of \$500.

A hunter in Sonora County, Cal., recently shot a white deer which had albino eyes. It was one of the few ever seen in the State.

Jim Fell and Peter J. Nolan have signed articles to box eight rounds, Queensberry rules, with two-ounce gloves, at Grand Rapids, December 15.

Billy Dacey thinks he can whip either Jack McAuliffe or Jim Carney, and his monetary friends are of the same opinion, and will back him against either for \$1,000.

The New York Sun says it is asserted on good authority that the Smith-Kilrain prize fight will take place in France instead of Spain, and December 20 instead of January 3, as announced.

McAuliffe's poor condition when he faced Carney was shown by the fact that during the entire five hours' fighting he did not perspire. It is no wonder his stomach went back on him.

The heavy-weight battle between Paddy Ryan and Joseph McAuliffe, the present champion of the Pacific coast, will take place December 23. Both men have gone into training for it.

Jack Forzity, of Philadelphia, is going to give his hands another trial, and is arranging for eight or ten rounds, Queensberry rules and medium gloves, with Reddy Gallagher. The fight will take place in Cleveland.

Ex-Alderman Phil Casey of Brooklyn met Thomas Walters, the backer of the Irish handball champion, John Lawlor, Wednesday, and they signed an agreement between Casey and Lawlor at Casey's new court in Degraw street, Brooklyn, Tuesday next.

A team of American cricketers sailed from New York yesterday for the West Indies. They are C. Coates, N. Elling, W. Duhning, W. C. Morgan, W. Bible, C. L. Birley, C. N. Talmun, C. Chapman, E. H. Outerbridge, E. W. Sadler, J. M. Garrett and H. P. Small. According to the plan of operations mapped out they will be back in New York January 30, 1888.

If Pat Killen is the coward that Pat Slocely pronounced him to be, says the Boston Herald, he has a queer way of showing it. He has tried his best to get another match with Patsy Gardiff, but the ex-Poorian will have no more of him.

In a letter to a Baltimore friend, Jake Kilrain says he is doing nicely and feels confident of winning with Smith. He thinks Sullivan will make a big lot of money in England if he doesn't spoil his chances "by getting drunk and killing some one."

In a letter to a Cleveland friend, J. C. Gilbert, the New Britain (Conn.) sprinter, declares that the unknown who beat Bohanne at Montreal was Flynn, of Stoughton, Conn. All doubts as to the race being a job is thus swept away. Bohanne can give Flynn eight yards and a defeat.

It is probable that Wallace Ross, the oarsman, will go to England next month to train for a race with George Hudson on the Thames. Wednesday morning a telegram was received in New York asking if Ross would run Hudson, provided that Mr. Fred Martin found the money. Ross replied that he would go to England and be prepared to meet Hudson in February or March.

Sullivan has made his first blunder in England. He refused to pay attention to Mitchell's deposit of \$250 with the Sporting Life, and in a card said he did so because he did not care to allow that paper to manage any match he might have. The Sporting Life is a power with the sporting element of Great Britain—a fact that John L. will be apt to realize before he comes here.

Speaking of McAuliffe's powers of running and jumping, Arthur Chambers says: "I bet he'd jump the bloody ocean if they were twenty feet high, if he fought Carney in a sixteen-foot ring." That's the way English ring-goers spoke of Mac after he had defeated Joe Goss in a twenty-four foot ring, and when the men met in a sixteen-foot ring Goss had no more chance than he had in the larger arena.

The cost of the island the New York Athletic Club has just decided to purchase is \$60,000, and \$75,000 additional will be spent in fitting it up. The space, about 100 yards in width, between the island and the mainland, now occupied by water not deep enough to row on, will be filled in, and the clubhouse, which will be commenced with the opening of spring, will have dining and sleeping accommodations for 300.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that fox-hunting is in violation of the laws of that State prohibiting cruelty to animals. There will consequently be no more fox-hunting in that commonwealth. The sweet sports of Massachusetts will now have to sell their hounds and "hunters" and devote themselves to chasing unseeded cags. It's a dreadful blow, you know, to the young English-men who were born in Massachusetts.

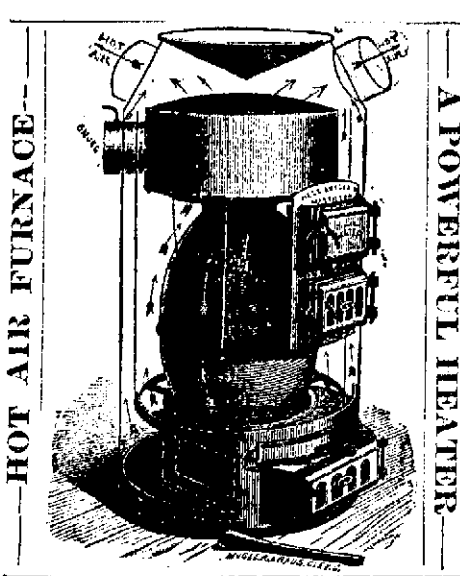
HANLAN'S DEFEAT.

Prominent Sports Who Say an American Can Be Found to Defeat Beach.

In speaking of Hanlan's defeat by Beach in Australia John Teemer, the oarsman, says: "I am satisfied now more than ever that there is a chance of defeating Beach. Any one who has seen him row knows that if it were a possible thing he would beat Hanlan as much as he could. In the face of the fact that he only beat Hanlan two lengths there is good grounds for saying he can be defeated. Beach has no friendship for Ned, as was proved when they met in England last season, and aside from their personal quarrel Beach has a weakness much the same as Hanlan to show his opponent up by running away from him if possible. The closeness of the contest surprises me, and, taking into consideration the ocean voyage and the short time that Ned had to get acclimated, I think he has made a wonderful performance, and might possibly have won had the race been in England."

In forming an opinion one should not be too hasty, as the attention of every body is turned to the condition of Hanlan, and not a question is raised as to how the Australian felt at the time of the race. Beach may not have been over and above well. We will have to await further developments before we are in a position to gauge the Australian's powers compared with my own. Hanlan has proved himself to be a very plucky fellow in going so far to battle with a man that had previously defeated him on two different occasions, and although there have been times when my love for Ned was not over and above brotherly, yet nothing would have brought me more than to have seen him bring back the proud title which he lost in 1885. Al Hamm also said he felt sure Beach had beaten Hanlan as badly as he could, and that with equal conditions Hanlan would have won. James Keenan, a prominent sporting man, said that he was not surprised, as he had looked upon Beach as a wonderful sculler in strength and skill, and American scullers ought to adopt his rig. He (Keenan) and Peter Durycu had decided to give Beach fifteen hundred dollars for expenses to come to the United States to row Teemer, or accept one thousand dollars and go to Australia to meet him. Several oarsmen expressed the opinion that no oarsman in the world could beat Beach except Teemer.

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Practical attention given to the

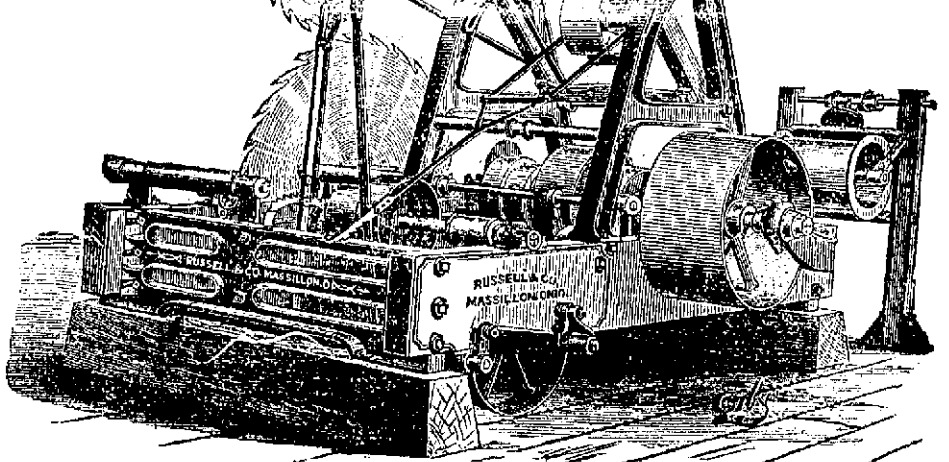
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SECOND WEEK IN COURT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARPER TRIAL AT CINCINNATI.

How the Great Bank Wrecker Deceived Bank Examiner Powell When He Investigated the Fidelity Vaults and Cash Book—Testimony of the Witnesses.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The faces of the Harper jury looked careworn this morning. Column upon column of figures disturbed their waking hours, and dreams of bushels and bushels of wheat haunt their sleeping hours. Juror Williamson, especially, looks "bunged up." His right eye is nearly closed from his laborious efforts to sleep with one eye open. Bailiff Rollison says this juror was very sick Sunday, and could not enjoy the trip to Walnut Hills and the stroll about town which his brethren took.

All the participants in the great Fidelity drama were on hand promptly, and the "Hear ye!" of the court crier set in motion once more the wheels of justice.

Bookkeeper J. K. Yowell was recalled to correct a statement in his testimony. He had stated that the \$1,000,000 of discounted notes which were sent to the Chemical bank had been entered in the books of the Fidelity. The fact is no entries were made. He had simply made the memorandum "Chemical." The proper entry would have been "Credit bills discounted and cashed."

J. H. Watters, the general bookkeeper of the Fidelity, recalled, stated that he had made no entries on the general books of the bank of the \$1,000,000.

"Was any addition made to the money of the bank as a temporary loan?" was asked of Watters.

"Yes, sir, \$100,000 from the Metropolitan."

"Did Mr. Harper get it?"

"Yes, sir, it was in a package in his desk."

"Did you take it back?"

"I did; on the afternoon of the 17th of June."

This money was used for the purpose of deceiving Bank Examiner Powell when he investigated the Fidelity's vaults and cash book.

The total deficiency of the Fidelity, June 20, was \$3,004,321.25.

This witness was called upon to explain, for the benefit of the jury, the meaning of "charge" and "credit" tickets. He did so, and in the course of the explanation spoke of a "call loan." Juror Fisher reached forward in his chair, and pointing his finger at the witness, said:

"Who is a call loan?"

This witness, when asked who had charge of a certain matter, said:

"Josie Holmes—Ahem!—Miss Josie Holmes!"

Witness was asked, upon cross-examination, whether the effect of the deposit ticket dated March 12, 1887, for \$200,000, was that that amount was on deposit in the First National bank to the credit of the Fidelity.

He said that on its face it would appear so, but the fact was that there were bills payable outstanding against the Fidelity for the same amount. Harper had borrowed, in the name of the Fidelity, the \$200,000, and issued a certain deposit ticket therefor. So that in fact the bank had nothing to its credit.

The \$1,000,000 sent to the Chemical should have been entered on the general ledger of the Fidelity as "bills payable," and the Chemical should have been charged. These entries were not made.

At the time the bank closed Harper owned 2,449 shares of the old and 1,531 shares of the new stock.

Witness was asked whether he had not sometimes acted as receiving teller, and whether it was not customary to carry checks as "cash." He replied that checks for his salary had been carried as "cash."

This testimony was introduced to show a custom in the Fidelity of carrying checks as cash.

Judge John S. Conner, assignee of the Riverside mill, testified that the assets were \$302.26. The mill sold for \$40,000.

It was according to the natural fitness of things that Maj. H. P. Lloyd should follow Judge Conner. These gentlemen are engaged in a squabble over the Riverside mill. Maj. Lloyd is the trustee of Harper individually. The assets consist principally of real estate and aggregate about \$75,000. The liabilities are \$20,000 due the Chemical bank, \$30,000 due the Western bank of New York, a large amount, now unknown, due a Dayton bank, and \$1,500,000 due some Chicago gentlemen. The receiver of the Fidelity has brought suit against Harper and the other Fidelity directors for \$5,000,000. There is also a suit pending against Harper to enforce his liability as a stockholder in the "Grasshopper" railroad for \$300,000. Harper kept no personal books, at least a witness could not find any.

Apologies of the "Grasshopper" road, it may be said that it is "a streak of rust" up in Ohio, commencing nowhere and ending nowhere. It was purely a speculative road—used solely to float bonds. When Harper failed in one of the Handy wheat deals he paid off a portion of his indebtedness in those bonds. Phil Armour, the great Chicago pork packer, got a lot of them, and has "had it up" for Harper ever since.

Henry Pogue, who once had dreams of the bliss of being a Fidelity director, but is now sad and disconsolate, told in lugubrious tones how, in the matter of the issue of drafts of the wicked Harper, he was the "most innocentest man in the world."

Dangerous Amusement.

New York, Dec. 6.—Officer Gallagher was told by a young man at 1 o'clock this morning that there was a fire at 128 Hester street. The officers ran to the spot and extinguished a fire that had just started in the cellar. A little later, the same young man ran up to Gallagher on his beat, and told him there was another fire at 63 Chrystie street. Gallagher sent out an alarm and the fire at No. 63 was put out with some difficulty. The young man was then going away, but the officer arrested him. He is James Smith, aged twenty-six, and is partially deafened. He evidently started the fires for his own amusement. The first was in a tenement house containing twenty families.

Panle in a Sunday School.

New York, Dec. 6.—The noise of escaping steam from the heating apparatus caused a panic yesterday among the three hundred children in the Sunday school of St. Peter's church, Jersey City. The children rushed for the door and a blockade occurred. Many of the little ones were crushed and trampled upon. Mary Twohey is thought to be seriously injured. It is thought that none of the others were badly hurt.

Drops Dead From Heart Disease.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 6.—Ex-Attorney General Judge James C. Denny dropped dead in this city at 10 a. m. from heart disease. He was just stepping into a buggy to attend the funeral of Mrs. John W. Cook, when he fell. Judge Denny lived in Vincennes many years. But a few days ago he removed from Indianapolis to this city for the winter.

PEACE REIGNS IN FRANCE.

THE SELECTION OF SADI-CARNOT GENERALLY SATISFACTORY.

The Newly Elected President of the French Republic Installed in the Elysee Palace—An Earthquake Kills Twenty Persons and Injures Many Others.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The quiet election of M. Sadi-Carnot to the presidency of the republic of France, has completely taken the wind out of the sails of the German Alarms and left them hopelessly becalmed. While there was the slightest chance of disorder in France these disturbers professed constant dread that the country across the Rhine predated an attack upon the Fatherland, or fear that civil strife within the borders of the republic would endanger the peace of Europe, in either case making it necessary for Germany to be in readiness to repel invaders or secure general peace by invading the territory of her neighbor.

Contrary to expectation and for that matter contrary to hope the storm has blown over and the reappearing sun shines brightly upon France stronger within and without, than ever before. Saturday's election as a test of the strength of the Republican fabric was overwhelmingly indicative of the permanency of the prevailing system of government and equally powerful in increasing the respect in which France is held by her sister nations.

President Sadi-Carnot Installed.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—President-elect Sadi-Carnot was installed in the Elysee palace Sunday afternoon. He will form a ministry, and then adjourn parliament until the senatorial elections are over. The cabinet officers tendered their resignations, but were requested by the president to remain in office for the present.

The Paris newspapers generally approve the election of M. Sadi-Carnot, and consider it an augury of peace. Telegrams from the provinces testify to the satisfaction felt at the result of the election.

In social life M. Carnot is a great favorite. He is a great listener and modest to a degree. All who know the man admire him for his honesty. Quite recently while the Wilson-Caffarelli-Limonin scandal was being discussed in the chamber a complimentary reference was made by the president to M. Carnot, whereupon every member rose from his seat and cheered as only Frenchmen can.

Mme. Carnot is an estimable wife and mother. She is the daughter of Dupont White, the political economist. The Carnots have five children, four grown-up girls and a boy of sixteen. The girls are delighted at the notion of living in the Elysee and swelling around with all the grandes. It will not be their fault, nor the fault of their beautiful mamma, if there are not four magnificent weddings in the palace before the next three years are out. Their papa's elevation gives the girls a grand send off.

Misadventured Plots.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Post declares that American Fenians who arrived in Great Britain a fortnight ago conspired with Irish Fenians to wreck the train on which Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen were to travel to Dublin last week, but that the scheme was abandoned when it was ascertained that the two intended victims were to travel on separate trains. It was then agreed to attack Lord Hartington in a carriage while he was passing through a lonely lane between Leopardstown and Dublin, and to kill or carry him off to the Wicklow mountains as a hostage for the release of Mr. O'Brien and other Irish prisoners, but this scheme miscarried through the vigilance of the police.

Disastrous Earthquake.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Earthquake at Besigono, Calabria, killed twenty persons and injured many others. The town is almost destroyed, and 4,000 persons are homeless.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A Dynamite Bomb Hurled at a New York Policeman by Anarchists.

New York, Dec. 6.—An attempt was made to assassinate Policeman John Feeney of the Union Hill New Jersey police force, Sunday, by means of a dynamite bomb. The missile was thrown through a saloon window and exploded under a table at which the officer had been sitting the instant before. The table was hurled into the air and the windows shattered, and it is believed that Feeney, changing his seat at the moment that he did save him from mutilation and possibly from death. He was relieved from duty at 3 o'clock, and went into Lub's saloon at Bergen bill avenue and Union street when on his way home. While he was sitting at a table several men entered the place and while drinking eyed the officer curiously. As they passed out Feeney left his seat and walked towards the bar. He had no sooner left the table than the window near it was raised and an explosive missile was thrown into the room. The missile landed directly under the table where he had been sitting and exploded with a loud report.

There were about ten or fifteen people in the saloon at the time, all of whom were considerably startled. The table was thrown ten or twelve feet away, and the glass in the two windows was shattered. Officer Feeney exclaimed: "That was meant for me," and rushed out of the saloon in hopes of catching some of the men who committed the deed, but when he reached the street no one could be seen. He immediately reported the matter at the town hall, and word was sent to the county court house. Feeney is the officer who interfered with the Anarchist meetings at the Union hall skating rink recently, and who arrested Tuben, the Anarchist, who attempted to assault him at that time and who was fined \$150 at Hudson county court several weeks ago. It is a well known fact that the Anarchists have been bitter in their denunciations of him since then.

Mrs. Col. Hinton was to have spoken the Sunday in question, but Feeney threatened to arrest her. She threatened to see him and even went so far as to lodge a complaint before the grand jury. The complaint, however, was squashed. Detective Feeney, no relation to the officer, connected with Prosecutor Wingfield's office, was on Union Hill Sunday seeking for the bomb throwers, but what success he met with he refuses to state. That the bomb was meant for Feeney there is thought to be no doubt.

Steamer Burned.

CHATHAM, Ont., Dec. 6.—The steamer C. H. Merritt, plying between here and Detroit, was burned to the water's edge at her dock here early this morning. She was owned by G. B. Merritt, Samuel Barfoot and Capt. Coronette, and was valued at \$18,000, partially insured. Cause of fire is unknown.

A \$25,000 Fire.

GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 6.—The Globe Implement company's works and wind mill machinery and Burnham & Chase's carriage works were burned last night. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$7,000. The origin of the fire is believed to have been incendiary.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

THE NEW SHOT OR CHANGEABLE SILK AND WOOL DRESS FABRICS.

A Pleasing Style of Wrapper That Ought to Be in Every Baby's Outfit—A Toilette in Which is Described a Handsome Cloak and Stylish Hat.

Numbered with the many pleasing and stylish winter toilettes designed in New York is the one recently described in Harper's Bazar and here illustrated. The cloak is of light castor brown cloth, with darker brown velvet and lining of changeable silk.



A WINTER TOILETTE.

The velvet forms a round collar, to which the cloth is gathered in front and back; there are also long panels of velvet extending down each side of the back from the shoulders to the foot and in the middle of the front. The cloak fastens under the front panel. A ribbon belt underneath adjusts the back at the waist line. Openings for the arms are trimmed with wide bands of light fox fur, and a collar is added of the same fur.

The hat shown in the model is a green felt one, faced with velvet and trimmed with green watered ribbon and ostrich plumes. Suede gloves and patent leather shoes are worn with this toilette.

Latest Novelties in Dress Fabrics.

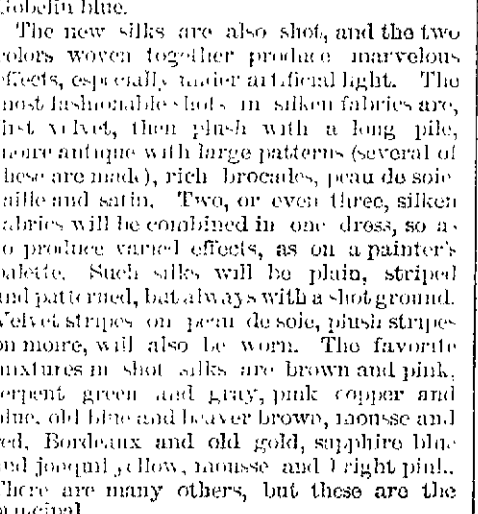
For the present season fashion favors shot or changeable materials, both in silk and wool. The patterns are plaids in soft tones—shades upon shades on such grounds as gray, dead leaf and brown, upon which lines cross each other in dark brown, red, blue, etc. These materials are trimmed with plaid silk, satin and poplin; these have navy blue, brown, prune and garnet grounds, the squares being formed of lines of lighter shades. There is no doubt but that soft, silky shot poplins will be in favor for medium costumes; the fabric is more dressy looking than woolen, and not so full dress as silk.

The new autumn wools are unusually diverse; these are plain, shot, covered with small patterns, and many are striped. The fashionable colors will be gray, browns, dark heliotrope, shades of bronze, blue, red and golden moss green; but in the finest make of French cloth, the newest and prettiest colors are to be found, as cloth takes such excellent dyes. The colors in vogue in this fabric are all shades of lavender brown, copper red, chameleon, Bordeaux red, madder red, amaranth, dark heliotrope, golden mousse and Golden blue.

The new silks are also shot, and the two colors woven together produce marvelous effects, especially under artificial light. The most fashionable silks in silk fabrics are, first velvet, then plush with a long pile, more antique with large patterns (several of these are made), rich brocades, peau de soie faille and satin. Two, or even three, silken fabrics will be combined in one dress, so as to produce varied effects, as on a painter's palette. Such silks will be plain, striped and patterned, but always with a shagreen. Velvet stripes on peau de soie, plush stripes on more, will also be worn. The favorite mixtures in shot silks are brown and pink, sapphire green and gray, pink copper and blue, old lime and heavier brown, mousse and red, Bordeaux and old gold, sapphire blue and jaeger, yellow, mousse and light pink. There are many others, but these are the principal.

Tufted Wrappers for Infants.

Numbered with necessary articles of clothing in the modern baby's outfit are charming little tufted wrappers made of the finest albatross, in the delicate shades of blue or pink. These wrappers are extremely useful as a protection from drafts or the chilly air of evening or early morning. Many mothers provide them at time of the infant's advent, and continue to make them after the little one is put into short clothes.



BABY'S TUFTED WRAPPER.

In the cut is shown one of the latter made of cheese cloth and trimmed with either red, blue or white zephyr. This wrapper is inexpensive and very useful for night or morning wear, after a bath. These garments are also made of nun's veiling, in solid colors, as pink, blue or white.

New Trimmings.

The new trimmings are quite worthy of the rich shot silks for which they are designed. They are principally galleons woven in shaded silks, and in either gold or silver, and in every shade of metal imaginable to match the materials. Then there are beaded galleons in all shades, open worked like embroideries. The richest and most delicate embroideries are made of silk mixed with beads, and they always match the costume in color. The ruffal passementeries are to be greatly in vogue, fringes of all depths, both with and without a ball of beads or gimp and at the end of each strand.

Fur is much used for trimming velvet, plush and cloth dresses. Favorite furs for trimming are those with short pile, such as seal, beaver, etc.

Causes of Indigestion.

The general use of constipating food is assigned as a fertile cause of indigestion, with its train of ailments. In addition to this is excess of food and the indulgence in a large proportion of warm, liquid, oily substances in the diet.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Leather Decorations—Suggestions for Christmas Trees—Useful Recipes.

Ornamented leather represents fashion's latest whim in handsome interior decoration, threatening to supersede even costly frescoes. Decorated leather is used for finishing the walls of libraries, dining rooms and halls. Only the first grades of leather, prepared and ornamented with greatest skill and care, are suitable for this exclusive and costly style of decoration.

An Excellent Pudding.

Mrs. Handerson recommends the following as one of the plainest and the best puddings ever eaten. The ingredients are one cupful of boiled rice (better if just cooked and still hot), three cupfuls of milk, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of corn starch, two eggs and flavoring. Dissolve the corn starch first with a little milk and then stir in the rest of the milk; add the yolks of the eggs and the sugar beaten together, now put this over the fire there is less danger of burning in a custard kettle, and when hot add the hot rice. It will seem as if there were too much milk for the rice, but there is not. Stir it carefully until it begins to thicken like boiled custard, then take it off the fire and add the flavoring—say extract of lemon. Put it into a pudding dish and place it in the oven. Now beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add a little sugar and flavoring. Take the pudding from the oven when colored a little, spread the froth over the top and return it to the oven for a few minutes to give the froth a delicate coloring.

Holiday Fancy Work.

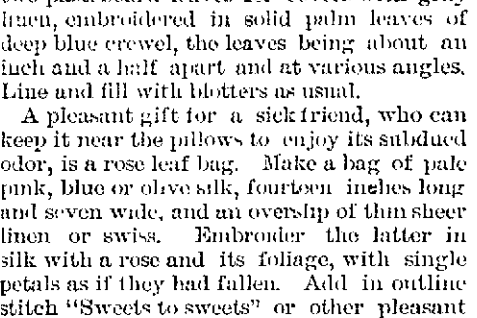
Woven matting cutouts such as butchers use make pretty holders for whisk brooms, when bronzed and hung by ribbons.

A beautiful blotter is made by covering two pasteboard leaves for covers with gray linen, embroidered in self palm leaves of deep blue crewel, the leaves being about an inch and a half apart and at various angles. Lute and fill with blotters as usual.

A pleasant gift for a sick friend, who can keep it near the pillows to enjoy its subdued odor, is a rose leaf bag. Make a bag of pale pink, blue or olive silk, fourteen inches long and seven wide, and an overslip of thin sheer linen or swiss. Embroider the latter in silk with a rose and its foliage, with single petals as if they had fallen. Add in outline stitch "Sweetest to sweetest" or other pleasant motto. Fill the silk sack three-fourths full with dried rose petals. Slip the thin sack over it and tie with a ribbon and bows.

A Decorative Little Cushion.

In the dainty little pin cushion seen in the cut may be found a suggestion to ladies who are manufacturing their Christmas gifts by times. This cushion, sometimes called pompadour, is usually made to hang on the dressing table or bureau, a style frequently more convenient than the old one. It represents one of those pretty, unpretentious trifles such as everybody has use for at the holiday season.



POMPADOUR PIN CUSHION.

An ordinary cushion of muslin or drilling stuffed with hair and enclosed in a bag of silk, satin or any preferred material. The bag is just wide enough to let the cushion jump and about two inches longer. It is finished at the top with lace. After putting the cushion in the upper part of the bag is a cord, over which a ribbon is tied in a large bow. A loop of ribbon, with a bow at one end, is then tied on to hang the cushion by. The outside cover or slip is sometimes made of different colored ribbons, joined together with fancy stitches. Plain covers of solid color are very pretty, and are ornamented with a design or monogram, embroidered or painted.

A Useful Christmas Present.

Umbrella and parasol cases (to hang on bedroom walls) are coming, in fashion again, according to Art Interchange. Very pretty ones can be made of denim, which comes in two colors, golden brown and blue, and is most effective when painted. Get a yard of this material and cut for the back a triangular piece with an oval top which must be turned in and bound with braid of the same color as the material; then cut two smaller pieces—large enough to hold a good sized umbrella—and sew them to the back with the same finish of braid. Paint on these pieces in oil some appropriate conventional design or simply a mass of flowers, if preferred; finish with bows of ribbon and hang on the wall or door.

Confectioners' Thick Icing.

Table Talk tells how to make the confectioners' thick icing that will soon be wanted in the home kitchen to give the finishing touch to the holiday fruit cake. Put one pound of granulated sugar and a half pint of water in a perfectly clean saucepan, stir continually over the fire until the sugar dissolves, then boil without stirring until the syrup shows a heavy thread from a spoon dipped into it. Beat the whites of two eggs to a very stiff froth; add to them gradually the syrup, lifting rapidly all the while; then add a quarter teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and beat until cold and thick. Flavor to taste.

Stuffing for Baked Poultry.

Stuffing for baked turkey, chicken, etc., is made as follows: Soak sufficient stale bread in cold water to fill the bird and then squeeze it dry in a towel. Put some butter in a stoppan, and when hot stir in a little minced onion, a tablespoonful or two of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of powdered thyme, a little ground nutmeg, pepper, salt and stock or water to moisten all sufficiently. Stir over the fire until it leaves the bottom and sides of the pan, then mix in two eggs.

Milk Cooked Without Scorching.

The surest way to cook milk without scorching is in a double boiler or a tin that sits in a kettle of boiling water. The wetting of a kettle with cold water and allowing it to remain a few minutes before putting the milk in will lessen the danger of scorching.

To Brighten Polished Wood.

A polished wood surface that has grown dull with age may be brightened with linseed oil. Put a drop or two of oil at a time on a woolen rag and rub quickly but evenly. Use little oil and patient rubbing.

HALL'S

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure now on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

Catarrh Cure,

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of igars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them

and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main

and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail

store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

DR. F. Z. GROFF,

Veterinary surgeon,

Office and Infirmary near 11th Station,

3 1/2 miles west of Massillon

Will treat diseases of all domestic

animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon telephone exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, O.

PENSIONS!

WHITMAN GREENE, JR., Secy. of the W. & O. Pension Office, is now engaged in the preparation of pension and all other soldier claims.

He has had experience in the Pension Office and in the preparation of the claims made by soldiers of the Civil War.

Special attention given to the securing of rejected or abandoned claims, on which other attorneys have failed.

Complete with perfect results. Thousands of the country have been who had attention at Washington.

Many pensioners who are entitled to a pension have been refused by the Pension Office, but the Pension Office is now in a position to secure the pension for them.

Notice must be given to the Pension Office, and the Pension Office will be glad to receive the Pension Office.

Refer to Pension Office.

Wm. B. Greene, Washington, D. C.

Address:

Wm. B. Greene, Washington, D. C.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face

of the Globe.

Made by men who use them and

who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.

Write for Catalogue to

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MFG. CO.,

909 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM

OF

RECTAL TREATMENT.

POLYPTERIS, HEMORRHOIDS, PILES,

FISTULA, FISSURE AND RECTAL

OPERATIONS.

Cured without use of knife, caustic or cautery.

No anesthetic. Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with BRINKERHOFF'S METHOD. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. The most serious of all rectal maladies is hemorrhoids. Symptoms: Soreness in lower portion of rectum, mucus, mucus or bloody discharge, frequent urination, itching, and moisture about the anus, constipation, followed as diseases progress, by diarrhoea, in females vaginal hemorrhage, caused by sympathetic nerve influence, general debility, and in time general prostration, anemia, caused by absorption of impure and poisonous secretions from ulcer. Consumption now claims another victim whereas Rectal Ulceration was the cause.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows: Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday of each month. Navarre, Reed House, First Thursday of each month. Akron, Hotel Buechel, Fourth Thursday of each month.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank; Parnalle & Sarkents, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT, Lodi, O.

NISWONGER

JUGGLES WITH THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

And Tries to Wiggle out of an Uncomfortable Position.

Mr. D. M. Niswonger has publicly replied to the charge of gross improprieties on his part as chairman of the late Farmers' Institute, and as he shall not be permitted to say that THE INDEPENDENT did not treat him fairly, it is given in full:

In the Massillon Daily Independent of November 30 I am accused with using "arbitrary power" as chairman of the Farmers' Institute held there November 25 and 26.

Charges are that I adjourned hastily while A. McGregor was in the midst of an interesting address on Scotland; that there were strangers present with "prepared addresses"; that I was a stranger, and at 1 o'clock "rudely" arose and adjourned the meeting.

The above with the exception of adjournment at 4 o'clock is false and a base libelation. The facts are as follows: On Saturday morning, Graham, Cascard, and Townsend were present. I conferred with these gentlemen as to their wishes when to talk and arranged them accordingly. Each was desirous of having as early an hour as possible. Graham spoke first, Cascard following and Townsend at opening of the afternoon session. A McGregor being present and on program, I managed with him for a half hour talk. He found no fault with this, but had there been time would have prolonged his address. He talked until he was faintly quit, made a bow, and retired to his seat.

Then I "rudely" arose and inquired what there was any other business before the house, or any other announcements to make, in order to make it known at once as I had to leave. As I received no answer to my inquiry I felt that all were satisfied with the adjournment. If any were desirous to remain or had any "prepared addresses" there was time to remain and there to do so.

In this case of any such want or desire what concerned me did not adjourn. We were in the midst of one planning time for prepared addresses. At 1 o'clock on the 26th I again arose. Many had left the hall and people were still leaving. At 1 o'clock I could be seen standing at the door, looking out beyond the edge of the hall.

The speakers sent by the state to Massillon were taken twice which was all right. The one on the program which was taken at 1 o'clock, and I think was satisfied with the result. The facts of the whole are that there were three present when some time have had a small and meagre assembly. Their broad shoulders, caused by their inability, to stand and place of power. The whole of the hall was dark and I had to go to the door to see and to ensure that they were in the hall. Less than a year ago, at the same place, was charged with a robbery with a premium from a store for no other reason than that he was for "the west end" which was a base libelation, but believed that I had, by the same shot that is now assailing me, I can assure these western chaps that no claim of mine is not an accident and that my neighbors did not map out my duties, but it came unsolicited, and whatever I did do was the best of conviction of my better judgment, and am willing to stand or fall by the same. To be a stranger in Massillon, too, is charged as a crime. I can assure some of those at least who work upon THE INDEPENDENT that I tramped the streets of that city long before their lovely eyes beheld the light of day.

D. M. NISWONGER.

THE INDEPENDENT need not make any reply to Mr. Niswonger, whose incompetence, impudence, and discourtesy are on a par, because the truth is known to the people already. It has simply to say, at this school-boy effusion, that nothing but the truth, the mild truth, has been printed. It can substantiate every word by witnesses whose names are known, and whose integrity is unquestioned throughout the State of Ohio. If Mr. Niswonger again accuses THE INDEPENDENT of falsifying, it will make it so exceedingly hot for him, that he will wish that these "lovely eyes" had never beheld the light of day. When the votes come to be counted that are cast for president of the Agricultural Society, Mr. Niswonger will more fully appreciate the estimation in which he is now held.—[Editor.]

HERE AND THERE.

AN EARLY REAL ESTATE TRADE.

A Clue to the Silk Robbery—How Criminals are Traced.

How so many rogues are caught, puzzles a good many people. This business, like every other, is reduced to a system, and at even the smallest places, where a complete police force and detective agency cannot be maintained, a sort of knowledge of all the wrong doings in the State is kept up, from which good results are often experienced. After a robbery, such as the one at Siebold & Crone's, it is customary to send out a notification, addressed to the chief of police of the different places, embodying a description, if possible, of the criminals, of the goods and the circumstances. At the headquarters in this city, a big scrap book is kept, in which such information is posted, and to which all the officers have access. They are expected and required to keep the run of all these criminals, and as each one has an accurate knowledge of the habits and crooks in town, they can quickly decide whether or not they can be of any service in the matter.

Siebold & Crone's silk robbery bids fair, in some of its features, to equal the Cleveland fur robbery. Yet now there are certain clues which, though meaningless to the unlettered, ought to bring something

forth. Probably the best was that mentioned in yesterday's issue, though, its most important feature was omitted, on account of the forgetfulness of John Baker, who reported the matter to Siebold & Crone. It appears that at the same time he found the paper wrappers he also found, near a feed trough, a peculiar kind of a valise strap, in a spot which is passed very frequently, and where it must have been seen almost immediately after being left. This strap was discovered Friday morning, mind you, and the robbers must have been secreted in that barn on Thursday night, or a part of it. Now where did they go to? Another peculiar thing. In the store, on Monday morning, a piece of wire was picked up, which had been left by these men, whoever they were. Only one firm in this city keeps that kind of wire, and if the salesmen could only ransack their memories and determine who were the recent purchasers, something might come of it.

In conversation with an INDEPENDENT man the other day, Mr. T. R. Richmond, among other interesting stories of early life in this vicinity, told the following: "A year or two after Thomas and Charity Rotch came to this township, from York State, my father and mother arrived, in 1815, I believe. Mr. and Mrs. Rotch had raised my mother, and I was named after Thomas Rotch. Father bought one hundred acres of land from them, part of the farm now owned by Mr. Thomas Volkman, and you will be surprised when I tell you the price. He was to deliver one cord of hickory wood annually to the quaker church in Kendal, during the life of Thomas Rotch and his wife, Charity. That was all he ever paid for it, and some time after the death of Mrs. Rotch, who survived her husband, he sold it for twelve hundred dollars. Very few, if any, improvements had been made on the land when father took possession, and the youngsters of to-day can scarcely realize what a wild country it was. An Indian trail passed through the farm, down to a ford in the river near the Warthorn stone quarry of to-day. Some four or five rods from our barn, and close to this trail, was a large mound which we always supposed was the burial place of some noted Indian, at any rate, the Indians, parties of whom frequently passed it, always raised a great shout when they reached that spot. It was not an uncommon thing for a dozen or more redskins to pile in our barn at night, and father always gave them their breakfast. I have seen my father stand in the doorway and shoot wild turkeys, and smaller game, was plenty. The wolves were very troublesome, and our sheep pen was built close to the house, so we could protect it at night."

WEST BROOKFIELD

Increasing Matters About Coal.

Miss Daisy Miller is very ill.

S. A. Peters is drilling another hole on the "section."

The circulation of THE INDEPENDENT is increasing at this place.

S. A. Shupe's father again. A little girl has come to stay at his house.

D. F. Reinisch has been appointed guardian of M. S. Catharine Higerd.

Mrs. Anne Peters has left town to keep house for a man near North Lawrence.

The Methodists of East Greenville will dedicate their fine new church on Christmas.

The Salvation Army holds forth on Wednesday night of each week at the M. E. Church.

Udengraff & McIntosh are drilling another hole on the Greenville territory, for the Howells Coal Company.

Miss Hattie Zupp, of East Greenville, and Jacob Brechbiller, of Apple Creek, were married at Canton on Thanksgiving day.

Job Morgan is prospecting for coal for the Elm Run Coal Company, on the old C. N. Oberlin farm. He is working on the second hole.

John Reinisch, of this place, and Miss Lizzie Hurtle, of Clinton, O., were married at the residence of the bride's father, at the latter place, Thanksgiving day.

The West Massillon Coal Company has had considerable difficulty with their switch, owing to the steepness of the grade. It is almost impossible for the men to control the loaded flats, and several smash-ups have occurred.

Since our last writing, two new coal shafts have reached coal. The first, the Sippo, near Dublin, having over four feet of excellent coal, with a good top, notwithstanding the report that half the top was gravel. The second, the Anderson shaft, having four feet and seven inches of coal. These make four new mines in Tuscarawas township, and all near enough this place to give employment to men from here.

PIGEON RUN.

A Sunday Riot in the Village.

The new mine has put on a check weightman.

Mr. Josiah Rowe was severely hurt last week, by falling rock.

Mr. and Mrs. Helderbaum entertained friends from Coshocton last week.

Assistant Mine Inspector Bell visited the mine last week. Everything was found in good shape.

There was another accident at the new mine last week, but no one was hurt.

This is the third accident with their elevator.

John and Peter Culler, of Defiance county, are visiting their mother, Mrs. Leah Culler, who is very low with cancer of the face.

A very disgraceful riot occurred in Pigeon Run last Sunday, among eight or ten men, during which knives were freely used, several persons being badly cut. Threats were made to kill, which were only prevented by the parties threatened concealing themselves. It is strange that such things must go on. Saloons are kept open every Sunday, and fights frequently occur. The squire was notified of the row on Sunday, but he only came up on Monday, gave them an admonition, and departed.

WILMOT.

Our merchants are making preparations for the holidays.

John H. Vail left for the "flowery hills of Pike," Monday morning.

A number of former residents, but now of Michigan, are visiting in our locality.

Rev. W. A. Aihart delivered an able discourse in the U. B. church Sunday morning.

S. C. Myers started for Kansas City last Monday morning, and will travel in the interest of the Calvin Toomey Buggy Company this winter.

We are informed that C. C. Wyandt has bought an interest in a dry goods store at Abilene, Kansas, and will locate there permanently.

A five-months-old son of W. C. Edling died at the residence of A. Wilhelm, last Wednesday. The remains were interred in the new cemetery, Rev. C. M. Gay, pastor of the M. E. church, officiating.

Rather than give bond for his appearance before the grand jury, Mr. Peter Strause, an estimable and wealthy farmer, of near Beach City, was lodged in the county jail on Saturday.

Wm. Gruber, of Parkman, Geauga county, O., is visiting in our midst. He has been a resident of that county for a number of years, and says he has never seen any inducement great enough for him to move elsewhere.

CHAPMAN.

Coal Matters—Will Stand by What he Says—Bancroft's Successor.

Jack Morgan's place of business is getting an air in good shape, together with considerable advertising.

D. E. Reese, traveling salesman for the Fulton Tool Company, came home for a few days' rest last week. November was the best month the Fulton Tool Works ever had, which speaks volumes for Mr. Reese, as a salesman.

Considerable changes have been made in the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Works of late. A few shots in the pillar of old underneath the building made things scatter last week, and Mr. Phillips, the mine boss, was requested to discontinue work on that spot for the time being.

Amateur burglars gained an entrance into the store of Masters & Findlay last Sunday night, and picked up all the loose change that was left in the tills, amounting in all to perhaps two or three dollars, partly fractional currency, besides some plug tobacco and cigars were taken. Our local director has the case in charge and is shadowing some young chaps.

Four and one-half feet of coal is what the Sippo Coal Company found at the bottom of their new shaft at Dublin, and it is proving itself to be a No. 1 article, especially so for steam purposes. This shaft has been the most critical one to start we have had in our vicinity, it being necessary to timber it all the way down, but the men having it in charge were competent for the occasion, and a successful job has been accomplished.

We sincerely hope that the INDEPENDENT reader who sees fit to take exceptions to any of our items will place the blame where it properly belongs, "the Chapman correspondent," and not THE INDEPENDENT or its editor, for we consider it unjust for any reader of THE INDEPENDENT to jump on the editor and ask him to prove that which was written by another. We believe the columns of THE INDEPENDENT to be open to any of its readers who may feel hurt. Although our avoirdupois is below the average, yet we feel like standing up under the Chapman items. And should any mistakes occur we will gladly and willingly correct them, or would be pleased to be corrected by anyone, for we have no desire to misrepresent anybody.

Word has come along the line from Columbus that Thomas B. Bancroft, chief inspector of mines, will be compelled to walk the plank at the expiration of his present term, which ends in April next, and it is rumored that a man from Youngstown, whose name we failed to learn, has the pole for the appointment as Bancroft's successor. Governor Foraker went to Youngstown and picked up A. D. Fassett and placed him at the head of the labor bureau of statistics; and why his attention should be directed to Youngstown again for a chief inspector of mines just now, is a mystery to us, for Ohio is a big State, and we think it unnecessary to make all the selections from one corner. Why not promote our assistant inspector from this district, Robert Bell, to the chiefship? We believe him to be eligible and competent for the position. Besides, we are told he voted the straight Republican ticket last fall.

Charley Kline, of the country, is now a "drummer boy."

The M. E. Church is preparing for a novel Christmas entertainment.

Mrs. Fred Hakecker visited Massillon friends last week.

The K. of P. lodge elected officers last Friday evening.

H. E. Hood, of the W. & L. E. depot, is visiting friends in Norwalk.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston are the recipients of a little baby girl.

James Miller spent Saturday in Dalton, having gone there to attend a horse sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Gorsuch, of Bethany, O., are guests at the home of Mr. D. B. Pocock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chapman, of Muncie, Ind., are visiting the former's parents, west of town.

Mr. Douglas, of Massillon, superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company, was in town last week.

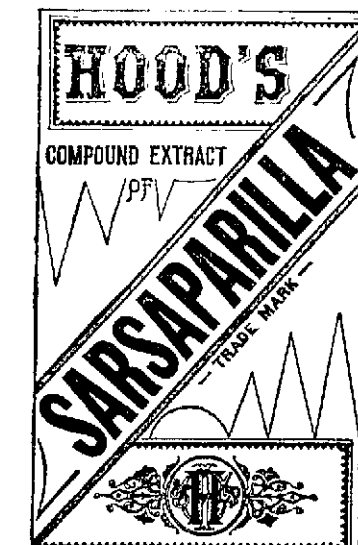
Mr. William Whitmer, who lived east of town, died last Monday, from an attack of lung fever.

Charley Leiminger is again a Navarrette, having returned from Akron, and is engaged in E. W. Bowers' stove and tin store.

"The men at the helm" are well pleased with the appearance of our fire department building. A bell will be placed in the cupola, when signals will be used to locate fires.



This powder never loses. A marvel of purity strength and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated phosphor powders. Sold only in cans. For all purposes, Baking Powder Co., N. Y.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c. For sale by W. H. McCall & Co.

Dr. Frazier's Family Ointment. Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises, feverish wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples, chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands, frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES. Dr. Frazier's Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft and beautiful. No family will be without it after seeing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baitzley for 25 cents. 20-cw

Piles! Piles! Piles! Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baitzley, at 50c and 15¢ per box. 50-cw

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam taken in due time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baitzley's drugstore. 20-cw

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED IN A BURNING BUILDING.

A Large Flour Mill Destroyed—The Falling Walls Bury a Number of People in the Week—Fighting Fire in Hartford, Connecticut—Other Serious Losses.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Dec. 8.—At midnight last night an alarm of fire sounded calling the department to Anderson's flour mill, on Fourth street, near Market. A second and third alarm followed, calling every volunteer company to the scene. The firemen's efforts to subdue the flames were in vain, hence only adjoining buildings were looked after.

Company No. 1, with colored volunteers, were stationed in the alley, when, without the least warning, the west wall caved in. A terrible cry arose from the multitude, for it was believed that terrible work must have been done and so it proved, for at 2 o'clock this morning the following were taken from the ruins:

M. H. Anderson, proprietor of the mill, died this morning.
William Simpson, killed.
George Girms, leg broken and internally injured.

Frank Fagan, back broken.
John Adams, colored, both legs broken.
John Scott, colored, internal injuries.
Pipeman Metzger, with wonderful presence of mind, jumped through a window and was slightly bruised. The loss is about \$12,000; insured for \$5,000. The mill was built by J. F. Powell thirty-five years ago as a warehouse. It was condemned twenty years ago as unsafe.

A Fire in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—Fire broke out at 6 o'clock this morning in the four-story brick building No. 24 Mechanic street, and was not gotten under control until after four hours' hard work by the entire department. The building was occupied by a number of manufacturing concerns, among them being: E. H. Judd, tool and engine maker; The Eagle Hyelet company, and the Bonitate Box company. The building was owned by Fred C. Rockwell. The losses will aggregate \$25,000; fully covered by insurance.

November Fire Losses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Daily Commercial Bulletin says that the total fire loss during November reached \$16,003,975, an increase of \$6,003,000 over the same month last year. This is the heaviest November on record, except at the time of the Boston fire, and if the December losses this year merely equal those of 1887 the total fire waste of 1887 will be \$130,136,400, against \$119,600,000 for last year.

Fire in a Dangerous Place.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Word has reached here that while firing an honorary salute in the harbor at Smyrna on November 35, the chief quartermaster of the war ship Pensacola was badly burned about the face by fire on board, caused by the explosion of a rocket. The fire was near the powder magazine and was extinguished by the crew only after a sharp fight.

A Small Blaze.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A fire broke out in the jannaping room connected with the mounting department of Rathbone, Sarg & Co.'s extensive stove works and badly damaged the building and machinery. Loss \$12,000; insured. The conflagration will not interfere with the business of the firm.

Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A new trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

A WHOLE LIBRARY FOR \$1.00.

Of the following books, any one of which is worth five times its price, we will send you, post free, any one for 15 cents. Any two for 40 cents. Any three for 60 cents. Any four for 80 cents. And the entire list for \$1.00.

Read the descriptions and judge whether you can buy more information for less money.

1. Pocket Atlas of the World. Contains 100 pages; 90 full page colored maps, in every important country in the world; 42 colored diagrams, and statistics of population, industries, wealth, agriculture, etc. Contains more information on geography than any other book twice its size and ten times its cost. Nearly a million copies have been sold to schools and individuals.

2. Accidents and poisons: Their remedies and Antidotes. Tells what to do in case of drowning, fainting, poisoning, cuts, burns, fractures, etc., etc., and how to preserve health, when you have it. Contains 143 pages, with over 600 illustrations. And is small enough to be carried in the pocket. The remedies prescribed are found in almost every household; but this book gives the secret when and how to use them. The New York Independent says it is "A Very Useful Little Hand Book, that ought to be in every family library."

3. Pointers; a Pocket Cyclopaedia. Containing a thousand and one odds and ends of valuable and various information, such as one would now and then give a great deal to have within reach. A regular pocket library. You surely ought to own it.

4. The Kitchen, or every Day Cookery. Telling in a few words, illustrated by many engravings, how to carve and how to get up good dinners. Letting one into all the little kinks and wrinkles that make the difference between a good housekeeper and a poor one. If you like good things, you need this!

5. Pocket Map and Guide to the State of Ohio. Indexed, showing every railroad, the express company doing business over each road, and locating all cities, towns, postoffices, railroad stations, villages, counties, mountains, rivers, etc., in the State; with population of each town given according to the latest official census. Scale, 9 miles to one inch. Map, 14x21 inches, folded in paper covers for the pocket. There is now no excuse for any one's ignorance of the geography of his own State!

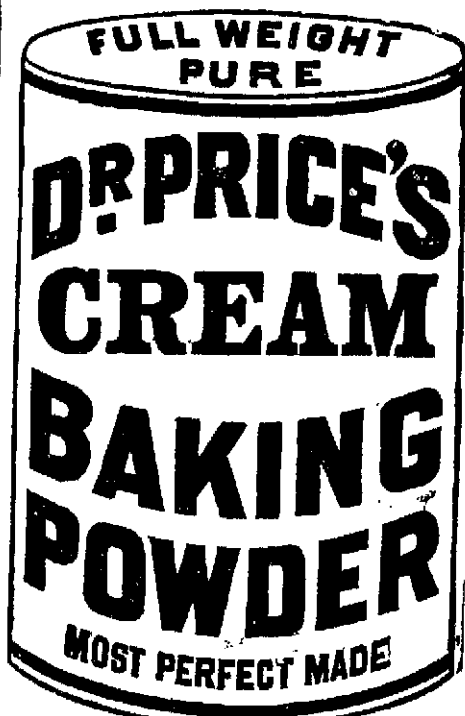
You should take all five of these books, at the price, as the chance won't come again in a lifetime; however, pick out what you want, and send the proper amount in stamps, postal note, or P. O. money order to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 148 to 154, Monroe St., Chicago.

N. B.—In ordering, write your name and address very plainly, and say where you saw this advertisement.

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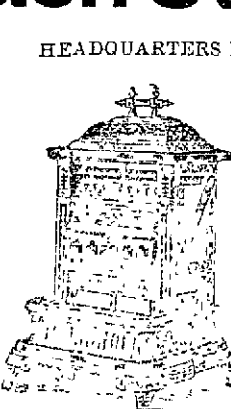
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Promptly attended to.

Divorce Notice.

Sarah Kosier vs. Charles Kosier. Charles Kosier, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Sarah Kosier did, on the 7th day of November, 1887, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, charging the said Charles Kosier with wilful absence and gross neglect of duty, and asking that she may be divorced from said Charles Kosier, which petition will stand for hearing on or after the 21st day of January, 1888. Dated this 5th day of December, 1887. SARAH KOSIER, By R. A. Pinn, her Attorney.

Legal Notice.

Georgia A. Texter, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Walter Texter did, on the 22d day of October, 1887, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas within and for the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, charging the said Georgia A. Texter with wilful absence for three years past, and asking that he may be divorced from said Georgia A. Texter, and that he be allowed the custody of their minor child; which petition will stand for hearing on the 12th day of December, 1887. Dated this 25th day of October, 1887. WALTER TEXTER, By R. A. Pinn, his Attorney. 19-7t